

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. LXXIV. No. 10.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., May 22, 1935.

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# Directory of the Grain Trade

**In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed**

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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\*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1884). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXIV, No. 10. May 22, 1935.

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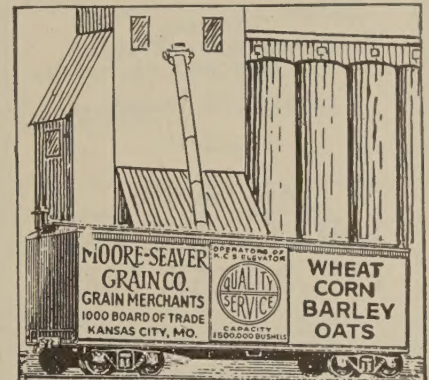
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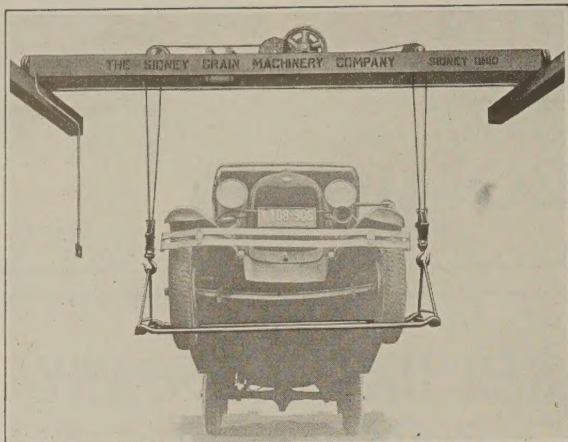
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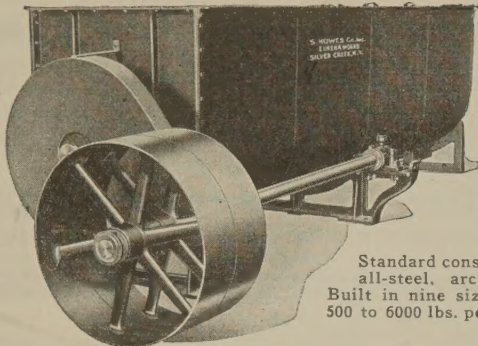
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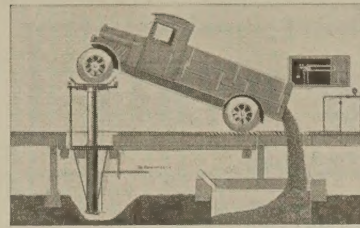
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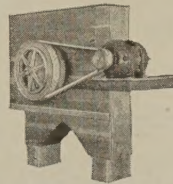
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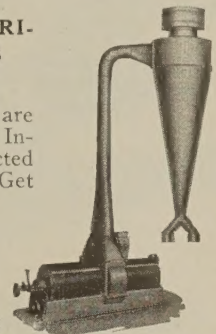
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your grain elevator or feed mill. Then of course you will want complete information relative to the latest, improved equipment, which is designed to facilitate and expedite the handling and grinding of grain.

Account Books  
Attrition Mill  
Bag Closing Machine  
Bags and Burlap  
Bearings { Roller  
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Belting  
Bin Thermometer  
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Bleachers and Purifiers  
Boots  
Buckets  
Car Liners  
Car-Loader  
Car { Puller  
      { Pusher  
Car Seals  
Cipher Codes  
Claim (R. R.) Collection  
Clover Huller  
Coal Conveyor

Concrete Restoration  
Corn Cracker  
Conveying Machinery  
Distributor  
Dockage Tester  
Dump  
Dust Collector  
Dust Protector  
Elevator Leg  
Elevator Paint  
Feed Formulas  
Feed Ingredients  
Feed Mixer { Dry  
                  { Molasses  
Feed Mill  
Fire Barrels  
Fire Extinguishers  
Foundation Restoration  
Grain Cleaner  
Grain Drier  
Grain Tables

Hammer Mill  
Head Drive  
Leg Backstop  
Lightning Rods  
Loading Spout  
Magnetic Separator  
Manlift  
Moisture Tester  
Motor Control  
Mustard Seed Separator  
Oat Clipper  
Oat Huller  
Plans of Grain Elevators  
Portable Elevator  
Power { Oil Engine  
       { Motors  
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Railroad Claim Books  
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Safety Steel Sash  
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Scales { Truck  
          { Hopper  
          { Automatic  
Scale Tickets  
Scarifying Machine  
Screw Conveyor  
Seed Treating { Machine  
                  { Chemicals  
Separator  
Sheller  
Siding-Roofing { Asbestos  
                  { Steel or Zinc  
Silent Chain Drive  
Speed Reduction Units  
Spouting  
Storage Tanks  
Testing Apparatus  
Transmission Machinery  
Waterproofing (Cement)  
Weevil Exterminator  
Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 S. La Salle St.

CHICAGO, ILL.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### HORNER & WYATT *Engineers*

Designers of Grain Elevators  
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

### ZELENY

**Thermometer System**

*Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.

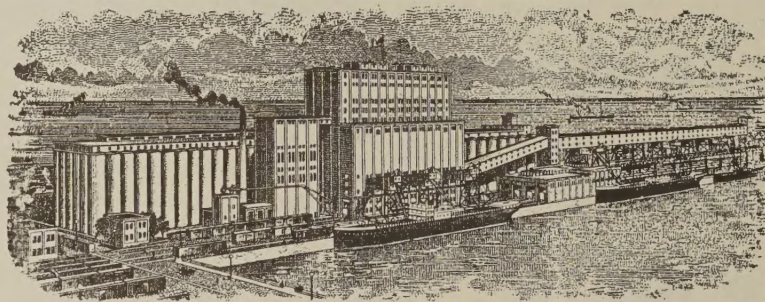
Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
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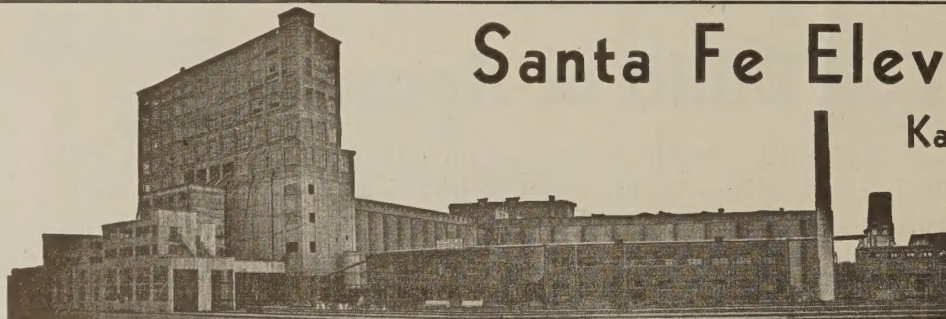
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W. R. SINKS,  
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## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels

**JOHN S. METCALF CO.**

*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

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## Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

*Designers and Builders*

Grain Elevators

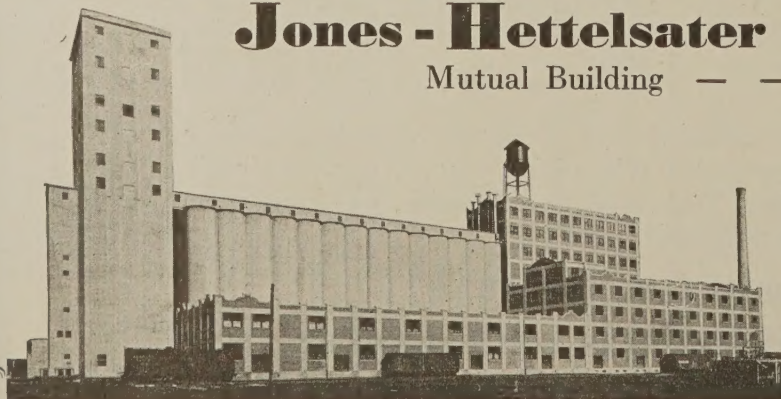
Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.  
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill  
2 Story Warehouse

designed and constructed by us under a  
single contract.





# GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

## The Barnett & Record Company

**DESIGNERS**  
Grain Elevators

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Mill Buildings

**BUILDERS**  
Industrial Plants

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#### GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants  
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Sabetha, Kansas

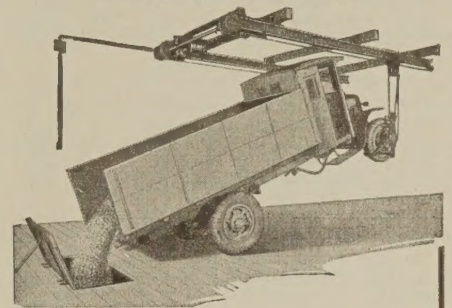
*Designers and Builders*  
Grain Elevators  
Warehouses  
Wood, Steel or Concrete

### WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators  
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?  
**THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

### McMillin Truck Dump

For Electric Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in any other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
525 Board of Trade Bldg.  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



One man can't do it



but **ALL OF US**  
working together can  
**STOP ACCIDENTS**

When in Minneapolis  
Stay at

### The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on  
Washington Avenue  
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.  
600 rooms with bath or  
connecting.

Every room an outside room.  
Largest and Finest Ballroom  
in the Northwest.

#### Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

#### MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

**W. B. CLARK, Mgr.**

Your Journal is all O. K.—M. E. & C. L. Mead Co., Pataskala, O.

### CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75c at Chicago.

Three Copies to One Address \$2.00 plus postage

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO



400 Rooms  
\$2.50 and UP

### HOTEL FONTENELLE

*Omaha's Welcome  
to the World!*

Every city has one outstanding hotel. In Omaha it's the Fontenelle, the center of the city's activities. Known throughout the nation for its comfort, courtesy and service and its genial air of old-fashioned hospitality. Excellent food, sensibly priced.

**EPPLEY HOTELS CO.**



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**OKLAHOMA**—15,000 bu. cap., elevator for sale; good mixed station; hammer mill, other sidelines; priced right. Write 74G4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

**NO. EASTERN KANSAS**—10,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; built new 1923-24, electric, good sidelines. Selling account poor health. 74J1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journals "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**MONTANA**—Chain of seventeen elevators for sale; choice milling wheat district; by W. S. Cameron, Trustee, H. B. Lake & Co., bankrupt; bids to be received up to 10:00 A. M., June 15, 1935, at 337 Ford Bldg., Great Falls, Montana. Wire or write for information.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**MONTANA**—100,000 bus. steel elevator for sale, electric power man lift, feed roller, Inv. cleaner, truck lift, two hopper scales, best grain section in state, main line N. P., real buy for live wire with finances to handle. Write 74H13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**ILLINOIS**—10,000 to 12,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric equipment; good automatic scale; practically new 10-ton scale; on C. B. & Q. R. R. in the heart of good corn country; price reasonable. Write 74K1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

**OHIO**—One of the best equipped elevators and machinery for the manufacture of feeds in Northwestern Ohio, for sale or lease. Located in best dairy, poultry and grain section of Ohio. Owner wishes to devote full time to the hay and straw business. The Miller Feed Co., Defiance, Ohio.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**NO. CENTRAL ILL.**—50,000 bushel modern equipped iron clad elevator and modern residence for sale at one of largest shipping points; favorable rates to all markets; business and property in excellent condition. Complete investigation welcomed. Terms—cash; no trades; principals only. Write 74K9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

**INDIANA**—Will sell or lease elevator doing nice business, feed, fence and implements. My health gone reason for sale. Walter S. Campbell, So. End Elvtr., Greencastle, Ind.

## MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE

**KANSAS**—500-bbl. flour mill with 80,000 bu. grain storage, 60,000 bu. concrete grain elevator for sale. Will sell combined or separate. Also two country grain elevators. Box 513, McPherson, Kans.

## MILL FOR SALE

**TEXAS**—Electrically equipped alfalfa mill for sale at Clint. If interested write W. D. Wise, P. O. Box 173, El Paso, Tex.

## FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

**WASHINGTON**—200-bbl. concrete flour mill for sale, 72,000 bu. concrete and steel bulk storage and 323,000 bu. sacked warehouse storage; modern machinery; in heart of famous Big Bend milling wheat district. A bargain if sold within 60 days. Write Farmers Union, 203 Hutton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**S. D.**—Feed & produce business stock and whse. for sale, commercial feeds, grain and poultry, supplies, buy and sell eggs and poultry; established 12 yrs.; pop. 18,000; failing health reason for sale. C. X. Coverston, Rapid City, S. D.

**IOWA**—Going diversified business and well equipped plant for sale for milling whole wheat and graham flour, rye meal and rye flour, corn meal, buckwheat and manufacturing pancake flour and poultry feeds. Plenty of water power gives low operating costs. Priced for quick sale. —Brown-Fallgatter Co., Cedar Falls, Ia.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## And Over Six Million Pigs Were Destroyed



The Ghost of Murdered Banquo

From the New York Post



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FEED MIXER**, 1 ton vertical, with motor. 74J9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL**, latest type, with or without motor. 74J8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**EAR CORN Crusher & Feeder**; used 3 months. 74J11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CORN CRACKER & GRADER**; ton per hr., has motor. 74J10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**BAR NUN HAMMER Mill** for sale, 60-h.p. rebuilt, first class condition. Write 74F3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**1-3 U. P. JAY BEE PORTABLE** feed grinder with 40-h.p. Waukesha motor for sale; in good condition.—W. S. Shirk, R.F.D. 5, Evansville, Ind.

**USED CORN CRACKER** and grader for sale, also corn cutter and grader, feed mixer. Bargains. Address 74K7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ONE EUREKA CLEANER** or fanning mill for sale, No. 178, 56 in. screen, also one Robinson feed grinder 16 in. steel burrs. Will sell cheap. D. K. Baty Grain, Plains, Kans.

**BARGAINS**—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; Monitor rec. separator; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors, elevators, shafting, pulleys, belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

**BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER**  
Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. BARGAIN.  
Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp.,  
322 S. Patterson Blvd., Dayton, Ohio.

**USED BARGAINS**—Attrition mills \$50 to \$750. Truck scales, corn crackers and graders, feed mixers, grain cleaners, seed cleaners, corn crushers, corn cutters ball bearing, elevators, 50-h. p. J. B. hammer mill. Complete outfits for mill and elevator. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

**MOTORS AND DRIVING EQUIPMENT**

New and Guaranteed Rebuilt Motors,  
Air Compressors, Pumps  
Repairing and Rewinding  
Link-Belt Silent and Roller Chain Drives,  
and Multi-V-Belt Drives from Stock.  
Complete Engineering Service to  
help you with your problems.  
Electrical Engineering & Construction Co.,  
Phone 4-3289 Des Moines, Iowa.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** OF GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

**TRADE IN** your idle elevator and mill machinery on a Newell Improved Heavy Duty Electric Truck Lift. Overhead and stationary models priced as low as \$185. For a short time only we will accept your idle, second-hand machinery at a good valuation in trade, due to our low stocks of reconditioned elevator and mill power transmission equipment, motors, engines, feed milling and mixing machines, etc. Tell us what you have to offer. Newell Construction & Machinery Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY**

1-1000 lb. vertical feed mixer connected to geared in the head motor; 1-1500 lb. horizontal mixer, 1 Vita cereal mill; 1 Rosco oat huller; 1 cold molasses mixer; 1 corn cracker and polisher; 1 Eureka corn cutter and grader; 1 corn cutter, grader and sacker combined; 1-4 bu. Richardson receiving scale; Union Iron Works sheller; water wheels; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; 1-No. 6 Invincible tri-screen receiving separator; Clark power shovel; pulleys all sizes; No. 9 clipper cleaner; Jay Bee and Gruendler hammer mills; Monarch attrition mills; 50-h.p. full diesel engine; 2 pr. high feed rolls 9x18; 1-300-h.p. Westinghouse; some elevator boots with 30" pulleys. All our rebuilt machines carry the same guarantee as new machines. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**USED CLEANER WANTED**—600 bu. wheat. 500 bu. corn an hour. Soybean screens. Lock Box 418, Blanchester, Ohio.

**ROLLER MILL WANTED**—9x24 3 pr. high first class condition; prefer ball bearings. Write full particulars to Ottesen Grain Co., Forth Lupton, Colorado.

**CORN CUTTER** and grader wanted, upright feed mixer, three pair high roller mill, molasses feed unit and motor powered freight elevator. Must be in A-1 condition and priced cheap. Write 74K2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MOTORS FOR SALE**

**MOTORS**—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**MOTORS, REPAIRING** and rewinding, rebuilt motors at reasonable prices. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repairing Co., 820 Forest Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**ELECTRIC MOTORS & GENERATORS**

Gregory "Hi-Grade-Rebuilt"  
All Standard Makes & Sizes  
Every Machine a Real Bargain  
Money-Back Guarantee  
Also: Exhaust Fans, Blowers,  
Pumps, Electric Hoists, Etc.  
Gregory Electric Company,  
1601A S. Lincoln St. Chicago, Ill.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

**ONE 50-H.P. BESSEMER Oil Engine** for sale, with complete equipment; all in extra fine condition; in daily operation. St. Joe Flour Mill, St. Joe, Indiana.

**SEEDS WANTED**

**WHEN YOU** want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**ONE GOOD 5 BUSHEL** Richardson automatic scale for sale, \$115 f.o.b. Vicl, Okla. Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n., Sabetha, Kans.

**ONE 20 TON 24' HOWE**, one 20 ton 22' Standard, one 10 ton 22' Howe, for sale; all guaranteed good condition; also other makes and sizes. Dillon Scale Repair Co., Dallas, Tex.

**SITUATION WANTED**

**WANT POSITION** as manager and bookkeeper of individual, line or farmers elevator. Corn and oats territory preferred; 14 yrs. exper. grain handling and sidelines. Write 74K10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager 1st class elevator or line of elevators or mill; 20 yrs. exper. as owner and operator; can produce; best of refs.; when proven would like permission to buy in. Available at once; go anywhere. 74K3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER** desires position, capable of keeping a neat, accurate, complicated set of books, also doing collecting and sales work; 5 yrs. exper. with a cooperative elevator in Indiana. Refs. or interview upon request. Prefer Ind. or Ill. territory. Alice Vandyke, Fairmount, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**

**MEN WANTED**—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MACHINERY COMPANY** established more than 70 years wants salesmen on commission basis to sell elevator and feed mill machinery. Write 74J12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**EXPERIENCED GRAIN** man wanted to manage elevator; small town Northwest Iowa; good territory; handle feed, seed, coal and do grain cleaning, 74K15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

**Future Trading**

Upon Organized Commodity Markets

by G. Wright Hoffman

Reviews the development and extent of future trading in the various commodities and markets; explains effect of future trading on price stabilization and operation of future markets. Cloth bound, 500 pages, price \$5.00, plus postage. Weight, 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals  
Consolidated

332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

**Modern Methods****GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago  
A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American  
Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain Trade, Grain  
World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....



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Consuming Industries  
Elevator Facilities  
Transit Rates  
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Inter-Market Connections

Combine to Make

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**Buy from—Ship to—Peoria**



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

## CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 22, 1935

AT 89 cents for May wheat at Chicago, May 21, equivalent to 52 cents gold, the efforts of the bureaucrats to boost the price by acreage reduction seem to have been a failure.

HOW "SPONTANEOUS" could have been the trek of 4,000 farmers to Washington in view of their simultaneous arrival on the scene to praise the A.A.A. from whom all blessings flow?

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS could help materially to win the attention of Congressmen if they would write and telegraph their own representatives in favor of the resolutions adopted by their trade association.

OLD STYLE manlifts figure in two fatal accidents mentioned in this number. A judgment for \$12,500 was rendered against the Oklahoma Wheat Pool for the death of a workman who fell from a manlift and a Minnesota elevator agent was killed when caught in the manlift. The improved manlifts have corrected so many of the defects of the old style manlifts only the safest should be used.

ALTHOUGH OUR reports of trade conventions are more condensed than usual, we have tried to reflect the sentiment prevailing at each meeting, and will quote more extensively from many of the excellent addresses delivered in later numbers of the Journal.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS who have shipped little grain to terminal markets since the new grading rules were adopted, owe it to their business to familiarize themselves with the requirements of the new grades. Otherwise they are likely to suffer heavier discounts than usual.

COINCIDENT with the falling prices of wheat during May, we have had a decrease in the open interest in the Chicago futures from 79,217,000 bus. Apr. 22 to 69,241,000 bus. May 18, proving again the value of speculative investment buying to sustain the price of the farmers' product.

AS THE NEW HARVEST approaches and crop conditions improve throughout the land, grain elevator operators generally are beginning to recognize that if they are to handle the new crop efficiently, they must make long deferred improvements and repairs or else lose much desired business to more enterprising neighbors.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY in the installation of feed grinding and mixing machinery gives convincing evidence of the increasing demand for feeds made in keeping with the needs of the buyers. Feed mill operators with efficient equipment, tried formulas and alert salesmanship can easily effect contacts that will prove profitable to feeders.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS under the Grain Exchange Code unquestionably operate to restrict trade in the opinion of those testifying at the hearing called by the A.A.A. Those opposed to easing up the margin requirements were neither numerous nor emphatic, while those in favor were many and had substantial facts to support their argument.

STATE LAWS assessing sales tax on retail sales have been so indefinite as to confuse dealers who sell both at wholesale and retail, and reports from some states give conclusive proof of the payment of taxes unnecessarily. Hence, it would seem to the advantage of elevator operators to investigate more carefully the exact meaning and letter of the law.

THE SAME article appearing in a number of Oklahoma newspapers but credited to different county agents makes light of the "insignificant imports of grain" during the eight months ending March 1st. Evidently the promotion department of the Dept. of Agri. is determined to belittle the 40,000,000 bushels of grain imported so far during the current crop year.

CINCINNATI takes exception to the grain inspection regulations effective July 1 providing that a licensed inspector may not grade grain at any point other than where stationed without first notifying the federal government supervision office for that district, which seems an infringement on the individual's right to practice his profession where he chooses. This restriction is not in the law. When an attorney is admitted to the bar or a physician becomes an M.D. who can say he can practice his profession at only one city or town?

A DUST explosion damaged a large elevator at Fremont, Nebr., last week, again emphasizing the advantage of removing dust from grain upon its receipt and piping it out of the building. The cleaner the elevator the smaller the chance for an explosion of dust.

THE TAINT of government ownership seems to have hurt the sale of seed stocks accumulated by the A.A.A. Whether the price was too high or the buyers feared they would have no recourse against the government, many farmers preferred to buy of the regular seedsmen, with the result that the A.A.A. still has a great quantity of unsold oats in the Southwest.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST wheat growers and flour millers in every state are interested in the outcome of the rising demand by the politically influential cotton industry for an export subsidy. The 7 cents a pound suggested on cotton, or about 50 per cent of the market value, would be equivalent to 40 cents per bushel on wheat and \$1.80 per barrel on flour, more than enough to relieve the surplus wheat producers of the North Pacific and to regain our export flour trade.

SCALES sometimes weigh against the owner, who, of course, had it in his power to have his scales tested from time to time. Dealers weighing out coal at Bethlehem, Pa., into 27 trucks tested gave overweight in every instance. At Fort Wayne, Ind., 51 truckloads of coal picked at random had 1,765 pounds overweight, against 630 pounds underweight. The dealer who would protect his business from loss due to erroneous weights will have his scales inspected occasionally and kept in repair.

BUROCRATIC Washington is making a determined effort to induce farmers to vote for a 4-year extension of the AAA next Saturday and doubtless will induce thousands of grain growers to vote "yes," even tho it be against their own convictions. If the AAA is discontinued and the farmers left to run their own business free from bureaucratic domination, they will be much better off. Regimentation of agriculture has helped the farm agitators far more than the tillers of the soil.

A NEBRASKA correspondent who expresses a determination to encourage farmers to store some grain on their farms until another crop is in sight, may help some customers. But if farmers are induced to store large quantities of grain, they are very likely to suffer heavy losses from deterioration due to weevil, rats and heating. While some farms are equipped with fair facilities for keeping grain in good condition, none have facilities for cleaning or blowing grain after it starts to heat.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL Recovery Administration will terminate June 16th unless Congress enacts new legislation providing for an extension of its activities. While the Senate has shown a disposition to grant the administration a ten-months' extension, the House did not seem disposed to agree with the action of the Senate, and, unless the two Houses do agree on the period of extension, the demand of the merchants of the land for a termination of governmental interference with business will be granted and the NRA will be a thing of the past.



## Strangling the Farmers' Markets

Speakers at recent conventions, as well as at the Chicago hearing, voiced a rapidly growing sentiment against any more regulations of the grain trade or the grain markets by new laws or regulations. Grain dealers are recognizing the shrivelling influence of bureaucratic domination of markets. The many unreasonable rules and limitations which drive buyers out of the markets not only hurts the producer, but also makes it more difficult for country shippers to market profitably the products of the farm.

Grain association workers fully recognize the necessity of broadening the markets and making them more attractive to anyone with courage and capital to absorb the speculative interest involved in the ownership of any farm products. Grain growers recognize the speculative interest in their property when they own it, but many seem to overlook the fact that the buyers in the central markets take over this speculative interest when the farmer sells.

When the producer comes to a full realization of the service rendered by the speculator in getting farm products from the producer to the consumer, his personal demand will terminate government regulation which in any way shrinks his market.

## Promoting Your Business Interests

The reports of the officers of the various grain trade associations indicate quite clearly that country elevator operators are not giving the associations the support they merit and must have if they are to render a maximum service to the trade. The influence of the grain trade associations is invariably measured by the number of members each represents. One individual has little influence. In fact, will often experience difficulty in obtaining an audience, but a delegation from a large organization never experiences any difficulty in obtaining the attention of those in authority. Then, too, the demands of an organized body represent an appeal in behalf of the common interests of the greatest number.

Individual grain dealers generally recognize the advantage of having their interests represented by an organized body and should be more than willing to support their trade association financially and actively. No dealer familiar with the many improvements in trade methods, practices and rules doubts that any of the associations have failed to bring desirable results greatly in excess of their cost.

While some of the trade associations have been more efficient than others, still all have fully established their right to the hearty support of everyone engaged in the grain business. Without the active support of many dealers, all the results possible or desired cannot be expected. It is to the direct interests of every live dealer to support his business organization at every turn, not only with money and counsel, but with practical suggestions for the improvement of trade conditions and methods and the more dealers participating actively in the work of the trade association, the greater the results assured.

## Truck Regulation

While some speakers of the recent conventions have expressed doubt as to the advisability of encouraging the Government to undertake regulation of any more business activities, many speakers did favor the release of the railroads from bureaucratic bondage or else the provision of similar regulation for highway trucks and water carriers as is now given the railroads.

Shippers generally recognize the inequality of limiting the voice of the railroads in the management of their own affairs while giving the barge lines and the trucks full freedom to do just as they wish without any regulation.

## Report Fake Solicitors Quickly

Illinois grain shippers seem to have suffered more from fake solicitors than the shippers of any other state, and recently solicitors for advertising in non-existing railway magazines have collected in advance for many ads of grain shippers principally because the solicitor claimed the "train boys would be peeved beyond measure if they failed to find the advertisements of the grain shippers in their favorite magazine, and, of course, they could not provide empty cars for shippers who are not advertising."

So many sharpers have bled the country grain shippers it would seem time that some organized effort be made to prosecute these impostors. No investigations have disclosed the existence of any magazine published under the name of the dummy used for soliciting advertising, and the payrolls of railroads which the solicitor claimed to be working for fails to disclose anyone by the name claimed. So inquisitive shippers have come to the conclusion that all of these solicitors are swindlers. If every dealer who is approached by one of these fake solicitors would get a complete description of the individual and the publication he pretends to represent, then a little publicity would help to place other dealers on guard.

## Safeguarding Shipments Against Leaks

Bad order cars are so numerous, due largely to the fact that shippers have not demanded as many cars as usual, that carriers will, no doubt, present many cars for the movement of the new crop that are not fit to transport grain to destination. Hence, it behooves grain shippers generally to provide car liners that will prevent the scattering of their shipments along railroad right-of-way.

Even the poorest box car can be coopered and made leak-proof with a few hours work, but if loaded without proper preparation, the car is sure to leak and it may take the shipper several years to collect for the grain lost in transit.

While it is easy to reject a bad order car on a rising market, it requires considerable courage to refuse to load the only car in sight when the market is declining, therefore provide materials to cooper cars carefully now for the new crop is likely to move forward with a rush.

## Protecting Elevators with Standard Iron Cladding

Elevator owners who are fortunate enough to have iron clad their houses, would have found much of real interest in the iron siding demonstration given at the Illinois meeting last week.

Iron siding properly applied protects elevators not only from locomotive sparks and burning adjacent buildings, but also protects the buildings from rain, sleet and lightning. It is indeed most encouraging to learn that many of the steel companies now supplying galvanized iron use the Zinc Institute seal which shows that two ounces of zinc have been used in galvanizing each square foot of the steel.

The cost of applying iron to an elevator is so great that it behooves elevator owners not only to make sure durable material is used, but also to see that it is properly applied so that the settling of the building or the wind will not destroy its effectiveness.

## Licensing Bobs Up Under New Number

Changing the number of the bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act from 7713 to H. R. 8052 may be a dodge to escape the attacks on the old measure.

H. R. 7713 was primarily a licensing measure, and the new bill goes into even more detail with regard to licensing and is fully as objectionable to those who would suffer from bureaucratic control of marketing.

When handlers of 50 per cent of a commodity do not consent to licensing it may be imposed on them against their will if two-thirds of the producers favor it. The apparent protection afforded by the proviso that such licenses issued to make effective a marketing agreement can not apply to a basic commodity nor to other retailers than those handling milk is illusory in the light of the broad power given, the Sec'y of Agriculture in Sec. 4, following:

Upon finding by the Secretary that such action will tend to effectuate the declared policy of this title, to issue licenses to processors, ass'ns of producers and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce.

Under the foregoing, if ten handlers of one commodity are engaged in practices deemed unfair by the Secretary he could impose licenses on 50,000 other handlers dealing fairly in that or any competing commodity. Besides this general license the Secretary may impose class 2 and class 3 licenses in connection with marketing agreements.

Under the old law the Secretary has approved 66 marketing agreements and issued 7,700 licenses to handlers, processors and distributors, so it is difficult to see the necessity for greater powers unless it is the purpose to regiment the farmers by complete control of the producers' outlets.

The Secretary is given power to establish trade barriers between different sections of the country, encouraging the several states to begin economic warfare.

The provision in the present law requiring consent of two-thirds of the producers for the



establishment of quotas and allotments has been stricken out of the new bill, thus giving the Secretary unlimited authority to fix quotas as to production and marketing.

In considering the details of this measure the average citizen is likely to lose sight of the real point, which is the question whether regimenting of the farmers under Washington autocrats is calculated to benefit anyone but the bureaucrats who will draw fat salaries for telling the farmers how to run their own business.

## Failure to Audit Cash Account

J. A. Edstrom for a number of years had been employed to audit the books of the Ferney Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Two audits he made, one for ten months ending Apr. 30, 1932, and another for the year ending Apr. 30, 1933, failed to include certain checks issued by the manager of the company. For the alleged falsification of the two audits the company had him prosecuted for violating the criminal statute, Laws 1931 c. 208, sec. 9. The jury and court of Brown County found him guilty.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota on Mar. 6, 1935, reversed the decision, holding that none of the books he was employed to audit had any record of the checks. His defense was that his employment did not contemplate an audit of the cash account; and this being true, he could not be convicted of a willful falsification.—259 *N. W. Rep.* 270.

## Grain from Foreclosed Farm

Christensen, owning a farm, gave J. P. Jensen a chattel mortgage on wheat growing on his land, the wheat being hauled to the elevator of the Gurley Grain Co. The wheat was planted while a mortgage on the land was being foreclosed. The Old Line Life Insurance Co. bought the farm at foreclosure sale, and intervened when Jensen brought the suit against the grain company, which had paid the proceeds to the clerk of the district court.

The District Court of Cheyenne County gave judgment in favor of Jensen and this was affirmed against the Old Line Life Insurance Co. which had appealed, by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, Jan. 25, 1935, holding that annual crops growing on land do not pass to purchaser at judicial sale, but are regarded as personality for the purpose of saving debtor's rights thereto.

Mortgagor is not entitled to continue in possession of land after foreclosure sale because of growing crop thereon, but may re-enter temporarily for sole purpose of harvesting crop.—258 *N. W.* 549.

## Liability for Injury in Elevator

The Supreme Court of Minnesota on Jan. 4, 1935, granted defendant E. A. Brown Co., operating an elevator at Ellsworth, Minn., judgment in the suit brought by Edward Egan, a farm hand, injured in the elevator, to which he was hauling grain from a farm owned by Henry Stubbe, to whom he had been sent by his regular employer, Elmer Egan, to exchange work.

Elmer had a workmen's compensation insurance policy. Stubbe had none. The elevator company carried workmen's compensation insurance.

The Minnesota law provides that the injured employee injured by a third party may proceed against both parties, but not if employer and third party are engaged in accomplishing the same purpose at the time of the injury.

Edward applied for and collected \$150.48 compensation from Elmer. The Supreme Court held that having so done he could not proceed against the elevator company, since the delivery of the grain at the elevator was the purpose of both Elmer and the elevator company.—258 *N. W. Rep.* 161.

# Hearing on Amendments to Grain Exchange Code

G. J. Gifford of the legal department of the A.A.A. as presiding officer, began the hearing on amendments to the grain exchange code in the Stevens Hotel at Chicago, May 15. After five sessions the hearing closed at 1 p. m., May 17.

Seated with Mr. Gifford were official representatives of the A.A.A., the N.R.A. and the Grain Futures Administration, listening and asking questions.

Mr. Gifford read the call for the hearing and stated the method of procedure.

IRVING B. GOLDSMITH, Chicago attorney for the Farmers National Grain Corporation, was the first witness. He outlined the difficulties the corporation had encountered on the Chicago Board of Trade and made a vigorous argument in favor of the proposals of the corporation, desiring amendments to Art. VII of the Exchange Code, by adding new sections 12, 13 and 14.

Under new section 12 an exchange could not exclude any co-operative ass'n from membership without first having approval of such exclusion by the Washington Grain Futures Commission. Paragraph 2 of this section would permit the payment of patronage dividends annually.

New section 13 would provide for making U. S. licensed elevators regular for delivery on the exchanges.

Section 14 would require margins of all customers to be deposited with the clearing house.

P. R. O'BRIEN, Chicago, chairman of a com'te representing members of the Chicago Board of Trade, urged the downward revision of certain margin requirements, from 10 per cent as provided in the Code to the minimum of margin required by the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation, to open interests up to 250,000 bus., and that pit brokers be not required to margin over night 100,000 bus. at the discretion of members thru whom they clear. He argued:

The present high margin requirement has effectively removed from the market a substantial volume of speculative and investment support that normally contributes beneficially to its liquidity.

No course has been suggested, nor any method evolved for replacing this market-supporting force upon which the present system of distribution has long depended for breadth and liquidity.

Under present conditions of small crops and small daily volume of trading, with consequent small open interest, all hedges are predominantly on one side of the market, that is, the selling side.

In years past, when this country enjoyed an export business, the exporter freely bought the futures against his foreign sales. None of that business is being done today. On the contrary, this country is importing in rather large quantities, and placing the burden of hedging sales against those purchases. This is in addition to hedges on grain raised here.

Likewise, in former days, the millers of the nation sold flour ahead and bought futures as a hedge, thus lending support to the market. But now such business has largely become a hand-to-mouth process. Consequently the hedging done is in large measure on the selling side.

Movement of the new crops will shortly begin. All those familiar with the economic and practical side of the grain market cannot but recognize that far greater market support will be needed than has existed in past months if the crop movement and distribution is to be conducted with the welfare of the producer uppermost in mind. A broad and liquid market is needed, such a market as is made possible by many purchasers of small and moderate sized lots of grain, who will stand ready to absorb the vast and constant flow of hedging sales as the producer's grain begins its journey from farm to dinner table.

Today there are grave doubts in the minds of many practical grain men as to whether the markets can function properly when the new crops move in event the condition of narrowness and shallowness is not corrected.

GEO. H. KOEHL, Chicago, spoke in favor of the easing of margin requirements.

P. R. MARKLEY, Philadelphia, Pa.: The margin requirement is too heavy. It works a hardship on the small grain dealer who needs his capital to pay the farmer for grain rather than to put it up in excessive margins.

NORMAN J. MORRIS, Chicago: The 10 per cent margin rule is such a great annoyance customers have discontinued trading, with the result there is a lack of liquidity making it harder for all classes of traders to operate.

GEO. J. McKERR, Chicago: I am a pit trader and member of the clearing house. The 10 per cent margin has reduced the man power in the market. Traders formerly in the big lot market are now trading in the odd lot market. The execution of a comparatively small order often depresses the market price.

W. R. SCOTT, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade: Our board of directors asked me to support the application for relaxation of margin requirements. The proposition for an over night tolerance of 100,000 bus. was approved. Our people are convinced that the present requirements of the Code are reducing the volume of trading, so the price suffers from the reduced buying power in our futures market.

CHAS. BAKER, Chicago: The regulations have been tried and are not working out satisfactorily. The margin involves fiduciary relations and should not be subject to regulations at all. It is wrong to require the reporting of transactions in futures unless the individual volume is so large as to be of public interest.

Interference with private business is a bad thing. On small transactions the margin requirements are almost unwarranted. The extension of \$1,000 or \$10,000 credit by a commission man to his customer does not threaten the destruction of the market.

C. E. HUFF, Chicago: The size of the individual trade has no bearing on the public interest. The aggregate does represent a total that must be respected. If unqualified or poorly qualified speculation has been reduced in amount that was the purpose of the code. This margin ought to be maintained at 10 per cent.

PETER B. CAREY, Chicago: Reduction of the margin requirement would be beneficial to sustain the pressure of hedging sales on the coming crop.

PHILIP S. DUFF, Minneapolis: In Minneapolis losses due to lack of margin have been negligible. Margins should not be segregated in a trust fund; but if desired the commission merchant might be required to post a bond for the benefit of his customers depositing margins.

EDGAR MARKHAM, Washington, D. C.: July 30 the Code Authority adopted a resolution to permit floor traders to have 100,000 open interest not subject to the margin requirements of the Code.

MR. O'BRIEN: 95% of the trades are under 250,000 bus. Formerly we could sell 1,000,000 bus. in the pit with only ¼ cent fluctuation.

J. W. T. DUVEL, Washington, Chief of the Grain Futures Administration: In 1934 the last of September with 143,000,000 bus. open interest there were 11,637 speculative accounts, of which 11,483 were less than 100,000 bus.; 98.68% had less than 100,000 bus. The average holding on the long side was 9,790 bus., and on the short side 10,420 bus.

MR. McKERR: There has been a great reduction in the number of employes of the commission houses. I have had placed on relief 150 former Board of Trade employes.

[Concluded on page 400]



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Shipping Corn Held for Storage

**Grain & Feed Journals:** A farmer stored corn with an elevator in two parts, part about a year ago and another part about six months ago. In going in to sell the corn a couple of days ago he was notified by the elevator man that the corn had been sold and he was unable to pay for it, but thought that he could make payment some time this month. From what the farmer is able to find out the elevator man has the elevator mortgaged for all it is worth and has no other assets. What recourse would he have against the elevator man? Is he not liable to a fine or jail imprisonment for violating the code by storing grain without a license?—W. E. Stern.

**Ans.:** The farmer can start suit against the elevator operator to recover damages for conversion of the grain entrusted to him for storage.

Besides, the grain buyer is criminally liable to prosecution for larceny as bailee, should he fail to settle.

Sec. 5 of the country grain elevator code does contain a paragraph (a) providing: No member shall store grain for the account of any other person without qualifying under (1) the U. S. Warehouse Act, or, (2) the warehouse or grain storage laws, if any, of such member's state.

The code requires the code authority to investigate suspected violations and to report them to the Sec'y of Agriculture, with what result remains to be seen.

### Consignee Refusing Drafts?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** A grain buyer buying wheat has deposited drafts with Bs/L in his bank for credit, drawn on an out of town grain company. The bank credits his account, assuming that it is a sale and pays check against said drafts and forwards drafts and Bs/L for payment. Upon arrival the payee advises bank that said drafts and Bs/L are for consignment and are overdrawn and requires a reduction in drafts which the drawer refuses. The payee then refuses payment on the drafts, which are turned to the bank.

What are the bank's rights in disposition and sale of this wheat upon the refusal of the original grain buyer to sell same. Would there be any liability on the bank for damages for making sale, and also any liability of the bank to holders of unpaid checks to farmers for any portion of this wheat purchased by the grain buyer, said wheat having been closed out by the bank at a loss occasioned by a drop in the market.—J. C. Carlton.

**Ans.:** Original buyer is liable to bank for all his checks paid; and if he refuses to make good his overdraft bank can recover by suit for balance due after selling grain shipped. Farmers must look to buyer and not to bank for amounts of unpaid checks, as in case of any other depositor having "not sufficient funds."

If refusal of consignee to pay draft was due to any delay or blunder of collecting bank, bank would be liable if market dropped during unreasonable delay. Following are two cases bearing on this question:

Where the seller was credited by plaintiff bank with the full amount of the draft, which whereupon became subject to the seller's check, the bank became the owner of the draft and B/L and was entitled to sue for the price of the corn notwithstanding a provision that the bank acted only as the medium of collection.

*Burrton State Bank v. Pease-Moore Milling Co.* Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri. 145 S. W. 508.

Where a bank purchased a draft attached to a B/L for a carload of potatoes, credited the owner with the amount of the draft, and subsequently paid it out on his checks, the bank became entitled to the potatoes to secure the amount of the draft, as against a subsequent attaching creditor.

*Price Brokerage Co. v. Rushfeldt.* Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 171 S. W. 976.

### Reduced Rates for National Meeting

For the 39th annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n to be held at St. Louis Sept. 19 to 21 the railroad companies have granted a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip.

All passenger ass'ns in the United States and Canada are participating in the reduction on the identification certificate plan. No specific number of tickets must be sold in order to obtain the reduction, as the attendance in the past has fully warranted the concession.

To claim the reduced rate the traveler presents his identification certificate when buying his ticket to St. Louis, and at St. Louis before returning the traveler has it validated at the railroad station. Two weeks before the convention the sec'y of the ass'n will begin mailing the certificates to those desiring to attend.

A gala occasion will be made of this meeting by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, which at the same time is celebrating its centennial.

### Annual Meeting of Elevator Federation

The National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns will hold its annual meeting at 2 p. m., June 3, in the Sherman Hotel at Chicago, Ill.

The principal business, aside from the election of officers, is the consideration of by-laws, as ordered by the members at the last meeting of the Federation.

The meeting will be held in the same room, the Crystal Room, as the code authority election.

Pres. Geo. E. Booth says: "With the confusion that exists over code continuation and enforcement, it is more than ever necessary that the elevator groups of the United States should gather for this meeting. We are hoping that, by the time of this meeting, Congress will have decided the fate of N.R.A. and the codes."

"If the elevator code is continued for another year or two years, it will be important for the Federation to discuss and consider the problems thereby involved, and perhaps to make suggestions for changes in, or addition to, the code."

"If the codes are discontinued by Congress, it is the opinion of many elevator association men that we should carefully preserve the Federation organization as a clearing house for our common elevator problems, without political or factional purpose, and without expensive overhead."

**The American Newspaper Publishers Ass'n** meeting at New York Apr. 24 voted to resist any efforts of the Washington bureaucrats to impose a code on them. Pres. Howard Davis said the Harrison bill to extend the N.R.A. "is nothing more nor less than a licensing system with no right to do business without a license."

A corn grind of 5,513,000 bus. for the domestic market during April was reported by eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of corn. The Corn Industries Research Foundation states that the April volume is about 17 per cent above the March, 1935, grind and exceeds the April, 1934, grind by about the same percentage. In the first quarter of 1935 the corn refining industry ground approximately 12,500,000 bus. of corn, compared with roughly 15,400,000 bus. in the first quarter of last year.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 24. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 24, 25. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

May 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

May 31, June 1. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n at French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 3, 4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5. Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Sedalia, Mo., Bothwell Hotel.

June 12, 13. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O., Deshler-Wallick Hotel.

June 13, 14, 15. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 17, 18. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 19. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, mid-summer meeting, Grand View Golf Club, Anderson, Ind.

June 20, 21, 22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

June 24. Farm Seed Group of Seed Trade Ass'n at Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 24, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

July 1-2. National Hay Ass'n, New Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., in August.

### Ohio Dealers Will Meet

The 56th annual meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n has been called by Sec'y W. W. Cummings to convene in the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Wednesday, June 12th.

The tentative program calls for addresses on the following interesting subjects by speakers of note:

Legislation Affecting the Grain Industry—Charles Quinn, Secretary, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

A National Research Bureau for Agriculture—R. I. Mansfield, Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago.

The Future of Soy Beans—H. W. Galley, Staley Sales Corp., Decatur, Ill.

Industrial Uses of the Products of Corn—Pendleton Dudley, Exec. Sec'y, Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York.

Politics and Production in the South—Emory Coker, Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga.

BANQUET, 6:30 P. M.

The principal speaker will be Mr. Douglas Malloch, "The Apostle of Good Cheer," whose reputation as an entertaining and instructive talker is nation wide. Whether you are an optimist or pessimist come and hear Mr. Malloch. An orchestra and special entertainment has also been provided for the banquet.

THURSDAY, June 13th, 10:00 A. M.

Reduction of State Administration Expenses—George S. Myers, Secretary of State, Columbus, O.

The Economic Situation as It Affects the Farmer—Professor V. R. Wertz, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Ten Years Side-Line Experience in Gas and Oil—L. G. Bradstock, Farmers Grain & Milling Co., Wellington, O.

Increasing Profits by Insect and Rodent Control—C. C. Johnson, Innis, Spelden & Co., New York, N. Y.

Alberta, Canada, has shipped 30,000 prime steers to Chicago and St. Paul at a cost of \$42.50 to \$50 to make up for the shortage due to destruction of farm animals in U. S. A.



# Principles and Theories

From an address by F. A. DERBY, Topeka, before Kansas and Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'ns

In these days of a hazy, business outlook, the question continually arises whether business principles we have in the past considered fundamental really are, or is there such a thing as fundamental principles. Even axioms of our younger days are questionable now. Many theories have been presented to farmers and business men in the last ten years. Most of these theories when tried have proven costly experiments.

In religion I am sure I am quite modern in my thinking and beliefs. But economic standards and principals of my youth are so much a part of me that I cannot change easily. Thrift advices of Benjamin Franklin and our Yankee Scotch forbears do not conform with the present day slogan "Spend for prosperity." The plowing up of every third row of cotton, the killing of livestock on the theory that scarcity means prosperity, would have made our pre-world-war economists think and believe that the world was upside down.

The automobile perhaps or the automobile age is responsible for reversion of last century theories and axioms. With the automobile came the higher cost of living and every family's demand for a car. No family was so poor but that, in some way, a car was secured. Then we heard the cynical expression "to the poorhouse in an automobile." We know very well wages and farm income of the 80s and 90s would not support a car. But during and after the world war most families were able to secure a car. Then the Auto bug inoculation was complete and we arrived fully at the automobile age.

The triple A and the NRA have been the filly upon which the farmer and laborer should have ridden to success, but basic principles have been so forgotten that the skittish colt has given it's riders a hard fall at a lot of the strange hurdles. In the effort to help the farmers and business interests, we grain men have seen propagated the Wheat Pool, The Farm Board, The Normal Granary Plan, The AAA or Adjustment Plan and the Codes. And just now where are we?

The Wheat Pool played up by the followers of Mr. Sapiro cost our farmers millions. In Canada not only was it disastrous to its supporters, but the government in its belief in an unsound idea, backed it and lost millions of the taxpayers' money. The Farm Board not only lost most of the government appropriation to finance the plan, some half billion, but broke the market which cost the farmers many more millions.

The Normal Granary plan tried on a bumper corn crop just before a lean one was beneficial and did help a lot of farmers. But it seems that the Braintrusters having learned its possibilities and probabilities think it unworkable on wheat. I feel that in case of a bumper crop a surplus might well be disposed of on this plan, as, if stored on the farm from the combines in the same condition as usually brought to the elevator, a lot of it would soon be out of the class of wheat for flour.

It is indeed desirable that all citizens of our country have the income to live in this auto age and we should have not less than dollar wheat to do this. And along with dollar wheat we must have our labor well paid, enough to support that car and probably working thirty to thirty-six hours per week. This we realize will make what the farmer buys costs more. Now where have we arrived? The farmer has received a good price for his wheat, the laborer has been well paid and then of course as labor largely enters into the manufacture of farm implements, the farmer will necessarily have to pay more for equipment. Then, is it not a question of fair relativity?

**Not Ungrateful:** If I speak somewhat critically of the AAA and it's doings, I would not want you to think I am ungrateful toward the hand that feeds me, as I have been a recipient from this generous fund on the wheat and corn-hog program. It has been said from a very high place that "it is not popular to shoot your Santa Claus" and we know that the AAA payments have been a Godsend to many and many a farmer, 52 million to Kansas, \$28.00 each person and \$100.00 to every family would seem that the plan could not have been adopted at a more opportune time. We all realize that so far as crop reduction is concerned the plan had little to do with it compared with the drouth. As a price making feature in wheat or corn, I cannot see that it has worked to any extent, as other conditions have made the price.

The voluntary adjustment plan is not sound. The fact is that the necessary processing tax to support the measure reduces consumption and exportation just when a larger demand is needed, and I cannot convince myself that the adjustment tax should be paid from a general appropriation. The contention in the South now indicates they are nearing trouble as they cannot dispose of their high priced cotton abroad, surpluses are becoming burdensome at home and textile manufacturers are howling fearfully on account of loss of business caused by the processing tax making their product too high to meet competition. Textile manufacturers are now contending that the processing tax should be paid by a congressional appropriation. In theory perhaps there is not so much difference as to how the tax is paid, but there certainly is in equity.

**Codes:** In a general letter to the Grain Trade which I wrote soon after my election to the presidency of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, I suggested that it should be our aim to see and adopt new principles that were progressive. The latest I think that concerns the grain trade is the Codes. The origin of the codes came about when the government asked industry to advance wages. Industry through the U. S. Chamber of Commerce made reply that if wages were advanced industry should be allowed or guaranteed a profit.

Administration authorities then agreed to allow industry to establish codes of fair practices and to fix fair margins. From this started the wage hike and the shortened hours per week and the attempt to establish codes in all industries with various degrees of success. It was not long after codes were started that the administration backed up on its price fixing promise, as the facts are the laws of the nation do not allow it.

To handle the codes a great bureau has been set up, with many, many employees. Your Secretary and myself were too old-fashioned to fall in with the idea. Complaints of price cutting and unfair practices have been reported, but no one ever heard of anything being done. The only thing that we know to be enforceable about the codes is the collection of the fees and that may not be. But most dealers have been bluffed into paying them. It would seem that it was the intent of the originators of the code to make trade associations' rules and principles enforceable by law. This I don't think would be practical. But fellow grain men, what does it show you? Is it not just this—your trade organization can be a great asset to you if you will support and use it and study principles that make for good business.

In soliciting membership for our trade organization, I have been told "I cannot see where it helps me any, I have gotten along a good many years without it and it's an unnecessary expense." Let me ask you Mr. non-member, where do you get your trade rules that all of us observe on all of our trades? And

further, how are they enforced? Who fights your battles when some politician tries to have your legislature make a law saying how often and who shall inspect your scales and what you shall pay for such political inspection? Well, in this case it is your Executive Secretary and he has been doing it for years.

Who is it that watches out for your interest at Washington and is now fighting a measure that if it goes through every member may at the command of the Secretary of Agriculture have to pay for and get a license to do business? The National Ass'n maintains a man there just to watch out for your interests. In this all Grain Exchanges and Terminal markets help pay the expenses.

The codes could in no way take the place of the trade organizations, nor do I believe they can be of any benefit to the country elevator operator and will, if they maintain a bureau, be very expensive for all of us.

Some grain men have spent twenty-five to forty or more years in the business, and I know a good many who have. There is Mr. Byrnes of St. Marys, Mr. Kalbfleisch of Harlan, Mr. Frazier of Chapman, and others. These men who have seen so many isms come and go should be complimented for the good work they have done. They have, by their persistent adherence to establish business principles, proved their worth to their community.

**Resentment:** There are things that make some of us older grain men somewhat warm under the collar. That is to see competitive organizations fostered by politicians and financed in part by cheap government money, taking customers away from us, to whom in past years we have favored with credit accommodations when likely our money was needed to carry on our regular business. Where is the justice in the government taking my tax money to help a competitor? As in case of the Wheat Pool, which not only took my business, but lost the farmer a lot of money besides, I never have heard that our Uncle Sam has been repaid any of the loan.

The Wheat Pool is a thing of the past, but they are doing similar things under different names now. The present Administration has inaugurated a new policy to make the new deal experiments more effectual. Provisions seem to be made in every appropriation for the effectual introduction of all new experiments. Money

[Concluded on Page 390]



F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.



# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

## "Another Richmond in the Field"

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Every one who is out of a job can make the first payment on a truck or can borrow one is a grain dealer here now.—Farmers Exchange, Maryville, Mo.

## Trucks Crushing Dealers

*Grain & Feed Journals:* My business is or was wholesale car lots. I formerly sold 400 to 700 cars annually; but in late years only 14 to 15 cars hay and grain. The truck has just about crushed me.—O. M. Neathery, Greenville, Ill.

## Will Encourage Farm Storage

*Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated:* In your April 10th number you have an editorial, "Encouraging Farm Storage Will Not Help Growers," which we have read with interest.

Yesterday we sold a farm customer some corn at \$1.10 per bushel, and he reminded us that two years ago when he raised a crop he sold part of his corn to us at 10c a bushel, and a year later at 30c per bushel. When we asked him why he didn't save some of it for an emergency like the present he said that he had to raise some money and could borrow none on his corn, so emptied the bin at 30c to pay his interest, and must now pay \$1.10 for corn to keep his livestock from starving.

We shall encourage the farmer to store grain on his farm until he sees another crop in sight. Many of the farmers have good steel bins for storage purposes, and if they haven't, a little encouragement might be given them to build better ones. More grain stored on the farms, and less in the large terminals, would be a great advantage. Two successive crop failures in this section have resulted in the farmers having to buy corn and hay at high prices, which was shipped in from other sections.

We note, too, your query, "Do you wish to be regulated and licensed?"

Of course, we don't, but if we are we will accept the inconvenience as a part of the punishment due us for allowing our affairs to get out of hand through the action of an incompetent administration at Washington. Two short years ago things were in pretty bad shape, and we said: "Oh, Lord, anything to help us out, and get us out of this difficulty." Now that we can't quite agree with the helpers in their efforts to get us out of the ditch, we do a lot of loud wailing over the misfit efforts that are being made to help us, and we are neglecting largely to offer any better system or plan. Most of the complainers suggest the same old plans which helped to run us into the ditch.

Another article on "Dust Explosions and Their Prevention." If elevator owners were given an incentive to eliminate the dust from their grain, explosions would be less frequent. The dust is not taken from the grain at terminals, because of the loss incident to it. The removal of the dust should be encouraged. Years ago we built quite a reputation on recleaned grain, but the greed for gain has caused the trade to forget it, and the terminal elevator is prone to put in extra dust if the limits of the inspection rules will permit it. Encourage removal of dust from the grain and there will be fewer explosions.—Bossemeyer Bros., by E. Bossemeyer, Jr., Superior, Nebr.

Loans for crop production have been made to 250,000 farmers during the 30 days prior to May 8, the checks for this bribe money going out at the rate of over 20,000 per day, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

## Principles and Theories

[Continued from Page 389]

being available to hire publicity agents or propagandists, whether you like the experiment or not you are, as a taxpayer, helping promote it.

**Not Getting Anywhere:** In view of the depression that has been upon us the past few years, a lot of people feel that it is the part of good citizens to believe that the experiments that the Administration is serving out to us should have our confidence and not be criticized. Well, if that is the part of a good citizen, I cannot be one. For I cannot see that we are getting anywhere by paying relief workers 40c an hour for the two days' work a week, when that scale establishes a wage higher than employers can pay and as he can live on that, what inducement is there for him to get a steady five or six day a week job. Hence to a large extent we are just developing a lot of dependents. Industries and plantation owners in the South now complain that as a majority of the labor is on relief at two days' work a week, they cannot hire the needed labor for the reason that they can not afford to pay the rate the Government Relief Agency pays and the workers can live on two days' work per week and really do not want more work.

**Inflation:** We hear from all corners the complaint of the bankers not loaning their money. It seems to me this is only reasonable, as the fear of inflation prevails more and more as our national deficit increases. If the Administration would make a sincere effort to balance the budget it would, I am sure, tend to develop confidence. To balance the budget would of course mean a lot more taxes, but every business man knows that sooner or later if we continue to exist the debts must be paid. And the sooner the budget is balanced the sooner will confidence be restored and the surplus money in our banks loaned into legitimate business channels. The greatest stimulant that business could have at this time would be a return of financial hope in the future, a belief that inflation is over and that sound business principles would be adhered to rather than costly experiments.

## Regimentation Killing Export Trade

Cotton growers of the southland are facing today a problem similar to that of the wheat farmer, because of lost export markets.

This latest development in commodities and their marketing shows that unfortunate results of government wheat experiments here and in Canada, which lost foreign trade, now are paralleled in the cotton industry.

In wheat, our farm board policies resulted in the definite loss of our export trade. Today, the Canadian manipulation of the wheat situation has so contracted the export demand for Manitoba wheats that the Dominion is faced with the necessity of carrying a surplus into the new crop.

"The attitude of this country and Canada in recent years has resulted in the raising of European tariff bars to an insurmountable height."

"Moreover, it has brought a change in the standards of flour-making abroad, which may permanently lessen the demand for the high grades for which this country and Canada have been famed."

"Our country's arbitrary maintenance of cotton prices above the world level is resulting in the same situation as that of Canadian wheat. Consuming nations are turning to cheaper cotton, with possibly the permanent loss of an outlet for our high grade cotton."

A significant straw in the international wind is that Great Britain, once our best cotton customer, is expanding millions of dollars on new looms to handle the low grade, cheaper cotton of our competitors.

Germany is making barter arrangements to take Brazilian and Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco, whereas she formerly bought large quantities from the United States. Brazil is cutting in on the tobacco trade of the world, just as Brazil is doing in cotton.

Farmers of the United States grow crops of superior quality. Normally, there is a keen demand for our surpluses on the part of every importing nation. These markets should be regained. Expansion, rather than restriction of outlets for all types of farm production long has been cited as the only genuine and lasting form of farm relief.

Every grain man is urged by J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, to write congressmen urging favorable action on S. 1629, the bill to regulate highway carriers.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Option		May		May		May		May		May		May		May		May	
	High	Low	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Wheat</b>																		
Chicago .....	102	86½	95½	96	94¾	93¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	93¾	93¾	91¾	90¾	90	90¼	90¼	86¾	86¾
Winnipeg .....	91½	81¼	88¾	88½	88½	88½	87¾	87¾	87¾	88¾	88¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Liverpool* .....	.....	.....	79	79	79¾	80½	79¼	79	79¼	80½	80½	79¾	79	78¾	78¾	78¾	76¾	76¾
Kansas City .....	101¼	89	95	95¾	94¾	94	91¾	91¾	91¾	93¾	93¾	91¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	86¾	86¾
Minneapolis .....	112¼	95½	108¾	110	108¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	107¾	109¾	109¾	106¾	106¾	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Duluth, durum .....	114	98	108	108¾	106¾	106¾	104¼	104¼	103	104¼	104¼	101½	101	100¾	100¾	98	98	98
Milwaukee .....	102	86¾	95¾	96	94¾	94	92¼	91¾	92¼	93¾	93¾	91¾	91	90	90	.....	.....	.....
<b>Corn</b>																		
Chicago .....	90¾	71½	81¾	82½	81½	80¼	80¼	80¾	80¾	80¾	82½	81½	82¼	82¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
Kansas City .....	92¾	74¾	84¾	84¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	83	84¾	83¾	83¾	84¾	83¾	82½	82½	82½	82½
Milwaukee .....	90¾	71¼	81¾	82¼	81¾	80¼	80¼	80¾	80¾	81	83	81¾	82½	82¼	82¼	.....	.....	.....
<b>Oats</b>																		
Chicago .....	53	36	37¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37¾	36¾	36½	36½	37	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Winnipeg .....	45¾	35½	39¾	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	41	40¾	40¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Minneapolis .....	50¾	35¾	38¾	39	38	37¾	37	37	37	38	36¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Milwaukee .....	50¾	36¼	37¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
<b>Rye</b>																		
Chicago .....	80¾	50½	57¾	57¾	56¾	54½	52¼	51¾	52¼	53¾	51¾	52¾	51¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Minneapolis .....	79¾	50¾	57¾	57¾	56¾	55	52¾	51¾	52¾	53¾	51¾	52¾	51¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Winnipeg .....	66¾	45¾	51	51	50¾	49¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	49¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Duluth .....	62¾	51	57½	57½	56	54	54	53	52½	52	53½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51	51	51
<b>Barley</b>																		
Minneapolis .....	70¾	47¼	53½	53¾	51¼	50¾	50	49¾	49	50¾	48½	48	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Winnipeg .....	60¾	42¾	43½	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Milwaukee .....	74	52	59	59	59	58	56	54	54	54½	54	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Chicago .....	74¾	52	59	59	59	59	56	54	54	54½	54	53	53	53	53	53	53	53

\*At daily current rate of exchange.



# Illinois Grain Dealers Flay AAA

Attacking the glaring inconsistencies of the AAA, denouncing the continuous inroads of government regulation, deploring the expenditures of the administration in light of accomplishments, predicting the end of NRA as well as of the gold basis for our currency, delving down into the depths of despair to be elevated to a new and higher plane with forecasts of larger crops, increased outlets, and assistance rather than interference from Washington, was the unique experience of those attending the forty-second annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, held May 14-15 at the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria. The program was exceptionally thorough and informative.

Peoria, and the Jefferson Hotel, which seem to have earned first place in the minds of the membership, were genial hosts.

LEE W. RAILSBACK, Weldon, President, sounded the first call for action, following invocation and a hearty welcoming to Peoria, and said in part:

## President Railsback Scores Bureaucrats

At the time of our annual meeting here a year ago the government experiment of planned economy was just getting under way. The crop reduction program already was in operation, and official approval of the country elevator code was first announced in a message from Washington during the convention.

No one will deny that in certain aspects the code has failed signally to measure up to the early expectations of the trade. Although the code was mandatory we accepted it complacently because of initial confidence that under its operation the chiseler (bane of the industry) would be eliminated. It was due to no shortcoming of the committee to whom we entrusted our interests that we were disappointed. It should be borne in mind that the avowed purpose of code government was to restore employment.

The code committee was faced not only with the task of reconciling conflicting interests within the trade itself and of meeting the exactions of authority unresponsive to any proposal that might in any degree endanger possible price returns to the producer, but above all else of proposing a wage scale at once adequate to the demands of labor and yet not intolerable to the industry. The adoption of a labor schedule on which the country elevator is operating today with a minimum of hardship and dissatisfaction is a tribute to the services of the committee. One of the outstanding constructive accomplishments was the abolition of free storage, long a flagrant evil of the trade, and one that is likely to be controlled still further in Illinois by requirements of the state warehouse law.

Owing to the crop shortage everywhere and a promiscuous truck demand in all localities where grain was procurable, it would have proved virtually impossible to enforce a uniform price schedule, or to avoid complaints that might have arisen under it, even had the code embodied a margin fixing clause. A normal crop would go far toward alleviating trouble arising from such source; but it is obvious that the problem of the chiseler in the grain trade is not likely to be solved effectually until government is ready to defer more generously to the opinion and recommendations of accredited representatives of the industry. On the other hand, the co-operation of business necessary to success of government measures can be had only when government manifests a spirit calculated to enlist popular and whole-hearted support.

If politicians were as responsive to the need for a correction of the inequities that afflict our present economic system as they are to the urge to hamper that system in the interests of a new order, we might look forward with greater confidence to certain recovery. We had expected much from the passage of the Eastman bill as a corrective of trucking abuses that have proved almost ruinous to elevators in certain localities, as well as to various other units of business, but final provisions evaded any effort to regulate the intrastate phases of the question, so that the plight of victims is hardly less desperate than heretofore. Any hope for relief seems now to lie in state regulation.

Unless there is a marked change in the present economic trend, any prospect that established business will be permitted to share more largely in its own control appears remote. Government is fast becoming disciplinary rather than representative. The confusion of thought growing out of the distress and discontent of the depression has set the stage for the social agitator, until at the moment the howl of the demagogue has virtually drowned the voice of

conservative business. As a result, perhaps the major problem in business today is protection from the politician. Bewildered by the economic chaos and by the social and political clamor all about, with too often scarcely more than a ludicrous conception of the intricacies and far-reaching problems of industry in whose regulation he shares a compelling voice, his ear is yet attuned to radical urge, to mass response, and to political expediency.

We may not question the sincerity of purpose in which many measures now affecting our economic welfare had their origin. In the face of conditions which were recognized as a national emergency and in the interest of what all hoped was for the general welfare we subscribed cheerfully to restrictions of individual privilege, wittingly adventurous but confident in the well-meant assurance that such measures were frankly experimental and would be abandoned unhesitatingly once they proved unworkable or unsatisfactory. It is only when the voice of protest is raised that we awaken to a consciousness that no designation was made as to who shall adjudicate the success or the failure of the experiment, and discover that the well-intended promises reckoned too little with the tenacity of the bureaucrat.

Government decrees are not abrogated readily. Once the legislator gets the enactment off his chest he delegates its enforcement to an expectant patronage legatee, then passes glibly on to other problems of weighty import, leaving the fatalities to the mop-up squad. Thus an enactment whose primary provisions ostensibly have been conceived in a spirit of benevolence and so to the popular sense appear laudatory, may in application become distorted to the purpose of a designing minority or a racketeering leadership.

History records few instances of bureaucratic power surrendered voluntarily. On the other hand there is nowadays apparent everywhere a determination not only to resist curtailment of such power, but to extend its aggression still further. Not all of us may read into the acreage reduction plan a similarity to the Tower of Babel project of antiquity, but it requires little stretch of the imagination to suggest an admonitory significance in the devastation effected by the ravages of insect hordes and the country-wide drought, and in the soaring prices of animal food-stuffs. Nothing daunted, however, our valiant Secretary of Agriculture aspires to still broader dictatorial power.

In this day of the great humanitarian urge in American politics, when all processes of government seemingly are directed toward social security and social justice; when the industrious, frugal citizen is called upon to share his earnings not alone with those who cannot work, but with those who will not, it is bewildering to contemplate the glaringly inconsistent objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Cloaked in the guise of beneficence, distributing government largess to make compliance with its major provisions attractive, nevertheless it would embody in surreptitious amendments special privileges to its favored vehicle, the government co-operative, that would prove destructive not only to the independent grain merchant, but to the vast number of farmer-owned co-operatives without the favored set up.

Out-worn industrial processes and facilities are the inevitable, in exorable victims of progress; but in free government there should be no tolerance of authority that connives at the destruction of wholesome, serviceable units of industry to further the designs of bureaucracy. The independent elevator, pioneer in its field and the sturdy product of individualism, has met through the years the challenge of competition unaided by co-operative support or government subsidy, and functions still with usefulness wholly unimpaired.

The divorce of bureaucratic influence from government is a necessity to the preservation of free institutions. It can be accomplished, if at all, by the united effort of all business. In that connection it is gratifying to note that the petty prejudices and rivalries which in an early day prevented a community of effort between our own and kindred organizations have almost disappeared. A more wholesome spirit, born of a consciousness of common problems and purposes, has resulted in a harmony of relationship that augurs well for future co-operation in the promotion of our mutual welfare and usefulness. The individual can best serve his own and the common good by according loyal support to his trade association, the most powerful and effective advocate of his rights and legitimate interests.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, Secretary, outlined the accomplishments of his department during the past twelve months, saying:

## Culbertson Demands Regulation

During the Convention year just passed some of the usual activities connected with Associa-

tion work have been somewhat curtailed due to legislation of the New Deal and the drought. The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n has at all times worked with our Government, even though many of our members have had grave doubts as to the wisdom and practicability of some of the measures adopted. We have felt that this was the proper course to take.

The drought, though not as severe as in western states, cut the volume of grain ordinarily handled by most all our elevators to such an extent that it was practically impossible to do a profitable grain handling business, and a great per cent of what grain they did handle was sold to truckers for resale to feeders.

Truck transportation as far as the Grain Trade is concerned has been, and is, of an unhealthy character, because it is based upon unfair and unequal conditions. The Country Elevator relies upon the railroads for its transportation. The railroads are under strict regulation; they are required to post their rates and must adhere to them. They cannot change them without due notice. The railroad must maintain a rate without discrimination.

The truck, on the other hand, is under no Federal regulation. It does not post its rates. It may haul for any charge it pleases. The elevator desiring to ship by rail must pay the published rate. Its competitor, the trucker, can figure any rate he pleases. If the railroads were not under regulation the elevator could obtain a reduced rate, made over night, sufficient to secure the shipment by rail, and such relief would enable the dealer to hold his own. With the regulation of railroads a fixed policy, your Association has been advocating the adoption of legislation that will bring the truck under similar regulation. We are not overlooking that a goodly portion of truck transportation of grain is by men who own the grain; that they are private carriers and so would not come under regulations proposed, but if they follow present practice to seek return loads, they would.

The price paid by the elevator is based upon the best market, less freight and handling. The price paid by the trucker is based upon the price offered by the elevator operator. The elevator is open for business every day, thus affording the producer an opportunity to sell his grain at the market price any day. In other words, the farmer has always a market thru his local elevator. The trucker, on the other hand, never buys grain when there is no demand for it. He comes and goes only as it is profitable for him. If the elevator were to close, the farmer would have a market only as the trucker might want the grain, thus the trucker by nature of his operations tends not only to disrupt the orderly marketing of the farmer's grain, but if not duly regulated, will cause the producer to receive less for his grain, for the trucker makes his opportunities by selling for less than the established market. It is therefore our belief that the welfare of both the elevator and the farmer demands that the truck be placed under the same regulations as the railroads, and our best efforts have been put forth to that end.

The Code of Fair Competition for the Country Grain Elevator Industry was signed by the President one year ago. Your Secretary had spent much time and effort in helping to formulate this Code and during the past year has served as a member of the Code Authority. No one realizes better than I that the Code has been a disappointment in many respects, but I want to make it clear that we who have had the most to do with writing the Code and looking after its operations and enforcement, have not done what we have because we were enthusiastic about Codes, but that we might have something to say when the problems of our own industry were being considered by our Government.

Lots of irritating problems have developed in this Code work; so much inconsistency on the part of NRA, that it is a miracle that our Code is not being "panned" worse than it is. I feel that there is a possibility of good in the Code. It is a good Code if the ethics of elevator men in any given territory are good ethics. Where elevator men want chaotic conditions they won't favor this or any other Code. Then we have certain exemptions and exceptions that we need to maintain. Our Code (unless Congress wipes NRA out entirely) will continue in some form, and I think the members of our industry are better off under the present Code set-up than to take a chance of having it administered from Washington or thru some general bureau that handles a bunch of related Codes.

The Secretary's office has handled the regular office routine and correspondence, and in that regard let me say that we have had to spend a much greater part of our time with correspondence than in any other year since I have been your Secretary. This was mainly due to the Code. This resulted in my not being able to arrange for and to attend as many local meetings of the trade as has been my custom, but I have hope that the coming year will see more and better attended local meetings than ever, and my best efforts will be put forth to that end.

The 1935 Directory of the Grain Trade of Illi-



nois was compiled and distributed as usual. Every effort was made that this Directory be the most accurate ever issued. I am glad to report that due to it carrying more advertising than the last issue, that it shows a profit to our Association.

The membership has sustained a loss the past year of 20 members, resigned or quit business, and we have 30-odd members at present delinquent; however, I feel confident that with Illinois raising good crops, all this loss will be quickly regained. Practically every member who did resign, stated it was simply because of business conditions caused by the drouth and, that when they could again do a grain business, they would renew this membership.

Membership in one's trade organization means a great deal more than the average member of the industry realizes. With the tendency of the Government to regulate business, your Association is really your only insurance that your business will be protected. The individual can do little by himself, but united much can be accomplished. Just as an illustration: Organized opposition to the proposed charge of \$1.00 by the Railroad Companies for issuing a Bill of Lading proved effective in persuading the Interstate Commerce Commission to disapprove the charge. This accomplishment alone will in any year's time pay several times over the dues of a member in your Association.

#### Receipts

Balance on hand, May 1, 1934.....	\$740.11
Membership Dues .....	\$4,080.00
Directory Advertising .....	1,009.00
	\$5,089.00
Total .....	\$5,829.11

#### Disbursements

Postage .....	\$223.90
Annual Convention .....	49.45
Tax on Checks.....	.60
Telephone, Telegraph and Express .....	78.94
Officer's Expense .....	12.00
Printing .....	35.95
Office Supplies .....	66.39
Secretary's Expense .....	543.42
1935 Directory .....	372.78
Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n .....	215.00
Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.....	15.00
Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns .....	10.00
Stenographer .....	1,200.00
Secretary's Salary .....	2,400.00
	\$5,223.43

Balance on hand, May 1, 1935.....\$605.68

F. E. VERRY, Armington, Treasurer, verified Sec'y Culbertson's claims for riches in the treasury.

A. C. KOCH, Breese, reporting for the Executive com'te, opined that the previous reports were so complete that nothing could be added.

#### IRON SIDING DEMONSTRATION

GEO. C. BARTELLS, Field Engineer, American Zinc Institute, New York City, concluded the Tuesday morning program with an interesting discourse on specifying the amount of zinc on siding and roofing purchased. Galvanizing means zinc coating, he explained, and with the use of colored lantern slides demonstrated that the gauge of the sheets used did not reflect the amount of zinc coating thereon, and that the coating is of paramount importance. Some sheets on grain elevators rusted through within two years, others were still in good condition at the end of 40 years. Zinc is the only agent that unites or alloys with iron and steel to form a protective coating, and has the slowest rate of corrosion or oxidation.

Exposure conditions are not a factor he showed, demonstrating that by increasing the zinc coating from 1 1/4 oz. per square foot to 2 oz. the service of the sheet was increased 65% to 70%, and by doubling the zinc coating the life of the sheet was trebled. Some 20 steel companies now use the Zinc Institute's seal showing that 2 oz. of zinc is used per sq. ft. Because of the cost of re-covering it is highly important that heavily coated sheets be used in covering grain elevators he pointed out.

As to the paints to be used, Mr. Bartells, who is a brother to H. H. Bartells, mayor-grain dealer of Richards, just beyond the confines of Streator, urged that metallic zinc paints be used alone, and discouraged the use of aluminum paints. Metallic zinc paints protect the metal from further oxidation the longest, he demonstrated.

BERT A. BOYD, former Indianapolis grain receiver, sent the convention his best wishes

from his Blue Ridge Mountain home in the form of a clever "removal notice."

#### Tuesday Afternoon Session

The second session was opened with the following committee appointments:

Nominations: J. F. Wallace, Forrest; H. G. Gring, Farmer City, and E. E. Hamman, Le Roy.

Resolutions: W. A. Webb, Le Roy; B. S. Williams, Sheffield; John E. Brennan, Chicago; W. C. McMichaels, Lawrenceville, and A. C. Koch, Breese.

#### CEASE BEING AFRAID OF GOVERNMENT!

C. D. MORRIS, Chairman of the Western Rys. Com'te on Public Relations, Chicago, struck a keynote now being followed by the railroads that the grain trade may well copy when he opened with the remark "The railroads have ceased being afraid of the government."

He urged co-operation between the two industries and related how deeply the carriers had permitted themselves to come under the bureaucratic thumb and the consequences now being heavily suffered. With his typical forcefulness he called upon every red-blooded American to resist governmental domination of business and illustrated his well pointed remarks with such examples from the carrier's book of experience as the government's refusal to let them compete with the Panama Canal, etc. He urged that the grain dealers go on record in favor of the Eastman bill and that water transportation not be given the downy berth of government coddling.

#### WANT CODE FOR PROTECTION

GEORGE E. BOOTH, Chicago, outlined the brief history of the country elevator code including the continuous desire of other industries to take over and supervise the country elevator code, which would put the grain shippers under "General Orders" that couldn't be fought. "We must have and continue our code structure to defend ourselves," Mr. Booth pointed out.

Employment should be segregated under the industry in which an employee is laboring, it was stated in answer to questioning and if a laborer works half time in the elevator and half time in the coal yard his wages and hours should be adjusted accordingly.

#### McNARY-HAUGEN BILL PREDICTED

CHAS. QUINN, St. Louis, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, opened his remarks with the startling statement that if President Roosevelt withdrew his finger from NRA it would collapse. NRA has tried to be all things to all men, but turned out to be just a relief from the anti-trust laws. It was bound to fail when the people of the United States discovered what NRA was, beyond being the product of Henry I. Harriman, past president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Sooner or later, unless a halt is called, we will be in the lap of state socialism, Mr. Quinn declared, because business cannot revive as long as this present spending orgy is going on. For every two workers today one bureaucrat is being carried on their backs, and we're going into the hole at the rate of \$266,000,000 a month. Reading figures showing 610,000 farms are mortgaged to the government at a price exceeding half the value of all the farms in the country last year, classifying some of the many businesses that the RFC practically controls because of loans, fearing the currency of the country will become threatened, followed by inflation, the rapid spreading of fear if the budget is not balanced and revolution which invariably follows, Mr. Quinn called upon his listeners to show their manhood and to fight for the things they knew to be right and true. Farm restrictions are wrong, for it encourages production abroad.

THE McNARY-HAUGEN bill looks lily-white to us now, Mr. Quinn told the delegates

much to their surprise, "because the country has gone so far the other way."

#### PRODUCTION DOLLAR ADVOCATED

HON. N. L. HUBBARD, Mt. Pulaski, declared Demosthenes orated on the same subjects that are troubling us today, rapped the administration, charged that Wallace is chasing rainbows, that the citizenry will never progress under any but a capitalistic system because man is fundamentally selfish and not a natural co-operator, Mr. Hubbard advocated a monetary system for the world that is "tied fast to the earth" (production), under which plan restricted production is also not economically sound.

Delving into money standards and charging that money is only a medium of exchange rather than wealth, he laid the blame for our present business stagnation in the lap of our faulty monetary structure, claimed that the House of Rothschild and their following have been pulling the wool over the eyes of the world for decades by operating the money market for their own benefit.

This country has never produced enough to satisfy the wants of man, we can't exchange goods or services as we should be able to, and as gold changes in value (and we've been tricked into believing this metal to be the only money suitable) our money buys different quantities of wheat. Every time one dollar in gold changes then \$30 in credit changes. Rather than doing basic things for small groups we should cut out the Federal Reserve system, for in actual practice we have no gold standard today and it will be abandoned as a money by all the countries of the world.

Credit inflation is coming, Mr. Hubbard prophesied, in describing that money tied to production as security then becomes a demand-claim for goods, and if volume of money the government could print were an index of production then no more interest bearing bonds would have to be issued and the currency could be contracted as production declined by painless taxation.

FRED SALE, Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, invited the assembly to attend the summer meeting of that group next month.

#### BRAND TAX STUMPS PORTABLES

DAN ZEHR, Dana, concluded the Tuesday afternoon program by urging the support for the state bill increasing the tax on every brand of feed as a further deterrent for portables.

#### Tariffs and Legislation Discussed at Banquet

Some 262 appetites were thoroly satiated at the well served banquet Tuesday night. President Railsback was the able toastmaster.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, declared that the future of American business depends upon agricultural prosperity, and in the same breath pointed out that wheat and corn have no champion as do orange juice, etc., also, that the farmer sells in a free trade market and buys in a protected market.

We haven't been producing too much, we've been consuming too little, and further expansion of demand is to be preferred to decreasing production supplies. The world produces 5 1/2 billion bushels of wheat, leaving 4 1/2 billion bushels for consumption. United States consumes 1 barrel of flour (4.4 bushels of wheat) per annum whereas world consumption is one-half barrel per year depending upon the price in comparison with that of substitutes. The U. S. is first in production and 17th in point of consumption.

Research to find new uses is Mr. Mansfield's solution to the farm problem.

#### EMBARGOES FOR MOLASSES—TAPIOCA

HON. E. M. DIRKSEN, Pekin, sounded a popular theme when he declared himself for first protecting the producers of this country,



levying embargoes on blackstrap molasses and tapioca that competes with corn, and pointed out that last year 124 million out of the 142 million gallons of alcohol produced was made from molasses.

While he advocated protecting all possible outlets for agricultural products, he was not hopeful of opening old or new foreign markets because Europe is now an exporter—the price of which when imported into the U. S. sets a ceiling on domestic price and production.

Congressman Dirksen prophesied that the AAA amendment requiring the licensing of all agricultural processors and distributors will pass Congress, also that the AAA will be on the statutes for a long time.

Is it logical or intelligent, he concluded, to take some of the most fertile Illinois soil out of production and then turn around and spend \$300,000,000 to make the worn-out Tennessee valley bloom? No! Something's rotten in Washington.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago: To discuss now whether we should have had the NRA and codes is quite futile. The Administration indicated the country elevator industry should formulate a code, and as codes were being drawn up in different parts of the country the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n called the first national conference of all country dealers' organizations to consider action in May of 1933.

After months of the most arduous, self-sacrificing work a practical country grain elevator code was approved. Our budget of \$26,000 is the lowest, I believe, of any large industry.

Were you in favor of the NIRA when it was passed? I believe most of us were not, yet we recognized an economic emergency in this country which apparently should be met by heroic measures.

Let us refresh our memory on the policy of the NIRA. Has the purpose and policy been accomplished? Has NRA been a success? I believe the majority of us would say "No!" Some of us believe the employment situation and general business conditions would be better without the NRA and codes. We know that price fixing codes has been a failure and many believe if any part of the code program is retained it should be only abolition of child labor, minimum hours and minimum wages.

### Wednesday Morning Session

JOHN E. BRENNAN, Chicago, opened the third session, with an expose of the underhand methods employed by the Farmers National Grain Corp., how they injected two amendments into the Commodity bill after the hearings were closed so that now no one has a voice in protesting or contesting these preferential and unduly discriminatory measures injected through political surreptitiousness.

SECY CULBERTSON predicted the Eastman bill and waterway regulation would pass at this session.

A. C. KOCH, Breese, advocated at the round-table discussions on truck vs. railway transportation, that the organization go the limit in favor of truck regulation as long as the railroads are regulated.

W. C. McMICHAELS, Lawrenceville, testified that he is going to have to go into the long-distance trucking business in order to survive, because coal trucks, etc., are taking all the volume and profit right out from under him. His present trucks cost him 17½¢ per cwt. to operate.

Railway wages and executives salaries are excessive, Mr. McMichaels concluded, and must come down to meet truck competition.

### GRAIN DEALERS BUYING SWITCHMEN-ADS

W. A. WEBB, Le Roy, started the procession of those who have been buying advertising in an "American Railway Journal" which its swindling representatives claim represents the "switchmen." No record can be found of this publication.

Sometimes the representatives threaten the grainmen with implications of every kind when the grainmen have the courage to turn down the \$10 to \$20 a throw swindle.

Others admitted paying \$5 a year for a listing in some American Federation of Labor magazine.

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Resolutions adopted, following the accepted report of the Auditing com'te, favored a protective tariff on blackstrap molasses, seminola and tapioca which compete with corn, favored regulation of all forms of transportation on an

equal basis, advocated unlimited production of farm crops because restrictions only encourage increased plantings in other parts of the world and consequently the assembly disapproved the AAA amendments HR 7713 and S 1807. Defeat of the Illinois house bill 120 designed to drive distilling out of the state by making it mandatory to label all liquor manufactured in Illinois as "Imitation Whiskey" unless it contains 75% of 4-year-old whiskey, was also urged in a resolution. It is understood the legislators have asked the whiskey interests for \$40,000 campaign needs, and also that the distillers have stood shoulder to shoulder against contributing, so this bill is "the club."

### DECRY STIFLING MARKETS FURTHER

WHEREAS, the bill amending the Grain Futures Act now before Congress under the description HR 6772, Union Calendar 124, Report 421, represents an attempt to increase the power of bureaucrats over markets, merchants, and farmers, and is therefore to be condemned, and;

WHEREAS, Section 6-A of this bill was added to the bill after public hearings were ended, and was therefore conceived and created in a secrecy that is offensive and repugnant to every American citizen, and;

WHEREAS, these, the clauses of this section in Paragraph 1 attempt to make easy the avocation of "professional Co-operator," and in Paragraph 2 attempts to legalize the very type of commercial chiseling which is made illegal by the terms of the National Recovery Act, and both clauses attempt to legitimize a pyramiding of holding companies, and;

WHEREAS, the intervention of bureaucrats into the affairs of the farmers, as it has always in the affairs of the merchant and in the affairs of labor, worked evil and ends in disaster; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled, exercising our rights as free men and citizens, do hereby protest against such legislation in form, in method and in purpose, and condemn it as un-American and unwise, and;

THAT, we call upon our representatives in Congress to do what may be possible to prevent the infliction of such a law upon us, and;

WE RECOMMEND, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded immediately to President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace, and to all members of the Illinois delegation in the 74th Congress.

### NEW OFFICERS

Election of officers resulted in the selection of Chas. J. Potter, La Rose, as president; L. B. Walton, Mayview, 1st vice-president; W. C. McMichaels, Lawrenceville, 2nd vice-president; F. E. Verry, Armington, treasurer; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, sec'y; and the following directors: F. C. Dewey, Annawan; N. L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski; I. B. Barrett, Streator; W. A. Webb, Le Roy, and retiring president, Lee W. Railsback, Weldon.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

### Peoria Notes

SAMPLES OF IMPORTED GRAIN collected from all corners of the country by E. M. Combs & Son were displayed by R. C. Baldwin of Bloomington much to the interest of the delegates.

CHAIN LETTERS in both humorous and costly forms were exhibited publicly and privately. Kenny Pierce of James E. Bennett & Co. had a dime soldered to a large oval sheet of aluminum which he had received from Bob Swendsen, the firm's Sioux City (Ia.) branch office manager.

PENCILS, CIGARS and good stories were dispensed by O. P. "Larry" Larimore of the Cleveland Grain Co., Indianapolis. Larry says from what he can see of the crops from the office window the receipts at the Indianapolis market are going to be unusually heavy this season.

ED SHEPPERD is reported to have nearly been folded up in a folding bed following an [Concluded on inside back cover.]

### Officers Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n



Standing: Treasurer F. E. Verry, Vice Presidents L. B. Walton and W. C. McMichael  
Sitting: President Chas. J. Potter and Secretary W. E. Culbertson



# Crop Prospects Encourage Oklahoma Dealers

Encouragement over improved wheat prospects was manifest at the well attended 38th annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the ballroom of the Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Friday and Saturday, May 17-18.

The Friday morning session, a combination meeting of shippers and delegates to the annual meeting of the Southwest Shippers Regional Advisory Board, considered car requirements.

An outstanding address at this session, by Victor H. Schoffelmayer, Agricultural Editor, Dallas News, explained the loss of export markets thru development of agriculture abroad to such a point that as much as 120 bus. of wheat is raised on one acre in Italy.

Registration of delegates was in charge of R. T. Haasman, Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., whose company supplied the attractive badges. Aiding him and making up the registration lists were Miss Helen Clark, Enid Terminal Elevator; Mrs. Gertrude Reinkemeyer, General Grain Co., and Miss Mary Lou Frantz, Salina Terminal Elevator.

The opening independent meeting of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n followed:

## Friday Afternoon Session

PRES. C. T. JAMES, Gage, opened first session, with appointment of the following committees.

**RESOLUTIONS:** R. A. McClintock, Enid, Chairman; Bill Williams, Enid; Frank Wheeler, Watonga.

**NOMINATIONS:** Ben Feuquay, Enid, Chairman; W. E. Shepherd, Hobart; W. M. Hayton, Billings.

F. A. DERBY, Topeka, president Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed economic developments in the grain business and agricultural. His interesting address is published elsewhere in this number.

R. B. BOWDEN, Minneapolis, sec'y of the Country Elevator Code Authority reviewed the building of the code and the labors of those who worked at the thankless task of formulating it. The NRA is particularly anxious to enforce hours and labor provisions, and is likely to check up on those who have refused to comply with their codes. Names of non-compliers, who have failed to pay their \$3.00 assessment, have been supplied officials of the administration, as the act requires.

The grain dealers code is not actively enforced by reason of the low assessment. It can be enforced if assessments are made sufficiently high. But the present code protects the trade from what the administration might have offered.

PRES. JAMES: I believe our National Code Authority worked extremely hard for us and is entitled to a debt of gratitude from every country elevator operator.

A rising vote of the delegates favored continuation of the code under administration of the grain trade, rather than under Government officials, should the codes be continued.

R. A. McCLINTOCK, Enid, reviewed growth of the Enid Board of Trade, and the decision in Docket 17,000 Part 7, which reflects rates unfavorable to the Enid market.

Adjourned to Saturday morning.

## The Enid Banquet

A splendid steak banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel Youngblood, with an orchestra producing dinner music, prefaced a pleasing "eye-ease" floor show, furnished with the compliments of the Enid Board of Trade.

TONY BALONEY (Frank Lorince) was the mirth provoking toastmaster, who won many laughs and his comical introductions of leading

lights at the convention, and his announcements of the acts in the floor show, the pretty girls, vigorous dancers, and exciting costumes.

VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER, speaker at the morning session, vividly pictured Russia, with its swarms of people, its complicated system of passes whereby the villagers move about and the secret police keep a check on them, and its surveillance of foreigners.

## Saturday Morning Session

PRES. JAMES opened the second session Saturday morning.

C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, reviewed "Present Railway Conditions," calling attention to bankruptcy of 42 railroads, which have put them in the hands of the courts. Most of the dividends as were paid last year came from surpluses of other years.

F. A. THEIS, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, discussed grain marketing problems, with particular reference to export trade and development of agriculture in other countries. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

Regarding legislation Mr. Theis said: The AAA amendments to the Agricultural Act incorporate literally every form of legislation the grain trade has fought in the past, plus the licensing feature which would include all forms of interstate commerce in commodities.

Most recent of the amendments admitted by the Agricultural Com'ite would give the Sec'y of Agriculture power to place an embargo against imports of commodities from other countries. While this is the first time extension of such authority to the Sec'y of Agriculture has been proposed, imports are becoming a severe problem in their effects on domestic markets. This year imports of Argentine corn are expected to exceed 50,000,000 bus., and of Mexican corn, 4,500,000 bus.

Incorporated in the proposed amendments is a plan for payments of benefits in kind, and for impounding of grain for export purposes.

All the blame for the present situation can hardly be laid to this Administration. The Administration is following a trend that began its development several years before Roosevelt was elected.

At Gulf ports today is 21,000,000 bus. of storage space, absolutely idle, except for imports coming to this country. Never before have we had water movement of Northwest wheat along the Pacific Coast to Gulf elevators, at low water rates on such a scale.

While the Southwest is on a domestic basis this year its markets are confined to its own back yard. If Northwest wheat comes in thru

Gulf ports it may create a burdensome situation. Restrictions on production of spring wheat in the Northwest have been removed. Rains have been enjoyed and good conditions may produce a crop that will hunt an outlet.

Benefit payments are an inverted tariff. Their purpose is to create parity for agriculturists, compared with the tariff protected industrialists of the East. Since the farmers have had a taste of benefit payments it can be expected we will continue to have them, at least until such time as industrial tariffs are scaled down to a reasonable basis.

H. N. HOLMES, Enid, Federal Grain Supervisor, talked on changes in grain grades, explaining the new changes that go into effect July 1. Mr. Holmes anticipated considerable smut in this year's crop.

CHAIRMAN HAYTON of the Nominations Com'ite named the following nominees, all of whom were elected: C. T. James, Gage, pres.; E. L. Baxter, Vinita, vice-pres.; C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City, sec'y. Directors: M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha; W. B. Johnston, Enid; W. E. Shepherd, Hobart; Ben Feuquay, Enid.

Elected to the Arbitration Com'ite were V. L. Goltry, Enid; J. R. Thomas, Carnegie, and W. M. Hayton, Billings.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Echoes from the Enid Convention

FRANK WHITE, traveling for the Burrus storage interest, distributed blotters.

PETER LORENZ, who retired from the grain business at Hillsboro, Kansas, 18 years ago, a point where he started 54 years ago, was among the delegates at the Oklahoma Convention.

ENTERTAINMENT COM'ITES seldom get credit for their labors. But "Howdy" Holmes, chairman of the Enid Board of Trade's entertainment com'ite unhesitatingly gave full credit to his colleagues, Floyd Chance and Glenn Watkins for producing a talented floor show to follow the Oklahoma Ass'n's banquet. However, try as he would, he could not consider the task so arduous, since it was such fun watching the entertaining numbers.

IN AN OPINION offered at the Shippers' Advisory Board meeting Friday morning, Frank Theis, of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., said no export business could be expected from Gulf ports this year, due to a short crop and price disparity. Mill requirements in the Southwest are 190,000,000 bus., the prospective crop is 138,000,000 bus. The early movement is likely to be to the mills and to the northeast markets of the territory.

## Attended Enid Meeting

SALINA sent B. K. Smoot.

FROM MINNEAPOLIS came P. R. McCaull.

THE ST. LOUIS representative was H. C. Altmansberger.

FROM WELLINGTON, Kan., came R. E.

## Oklahoma Association Officers



Pres. C. T. James; Sec'y C. F. Prouty; Directors: W. E. Shepherd and Ben Feuquay



Erbentraut, Price Feuquay and W. T. Voils.

DALLAS, Tex., sent R. T. Cofer, F. E. Cowan, D. S. Donovan and Frank White.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., representatives were A. W. Estes, Dick Frazee, E. J. Marshall and R. W. Vance.

KANSAS MILL and shipper representatives were John H. Johntz, Anthony, and C. C. Smith, Conway Springs.

TEXAS shipping points were represented by E. W. Crouch, McGregor, J. B. Cartwright, Perryton, W. B. Chambers, Sanger, and H. L. Stover, Sherman.

MACHINERY representatives were C. P. Townsend, Fairbanks-Morse Co.; A. G. Click, Richardson Scale Co.; Joe McDowell, and H. W. Bonnell.

REPRESENTING James E. Bennett & Co. were H. L. Gurwell, Oklahoma City, Fred L. Klecan, Kansas City, and F. F. Thompson and Crop Statistician Mrs. E. H. Miller, Chicago.

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY came Sec'y C. F. Prouty, Erich P. Frank, R. H. Jordan, E. H. Linzee, Frank Stauffer, N. H. Schroeder, W. H. Schroeder, R. M. Stein, Fritz Straughn, Stanton Thatcher, Frank Winters, and J. L. Yergler.

FORT WORTH representatives were G. E. Blewett, Carl Ferguson, Earl Ferguson, G. C. Henderson, W. P. Ingraham (Fort Worth Elev. & Whg. Co.) Chas. M. Little, Jr., Leo Potishman, Lee Shorter and K. K. Smith.

KANSAS CITY representatives were E. A. Cayce, O. T. Cook, W. W. Fuller, F. C. Hoose, G. A. Johnson (Wolcott & Lincoln), W. W. Marshall, Jack Martin, H. J. Sosland (Moore-Seaver Grain Co.) and Frank A. Theis (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.).

WICHITA representatives included E. H. Adair, L. M. Anderson, A. F. Baker, E. H. Batt, O. E. Bedell, E. F. Beyer, I. H. Blood, H. L. Chowning (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale), Ray Green, J. R. Harold, John R. Hayes, Bill Kopp, L. E. McLinden, P. M. Morton, Geo. P. Scoular, Bill Root, R. B. Waltermire and J. A. Woodside.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS were C. P. Landers, Alva; C. L. Stockesberry, Ames; Gordon Hayton and Wm. Hayton, Billings; Fred Martin, Blackwell; DeVerle Parsons and Wm. J. Parsons, Buffalo; Chas. Mullen and Scott Reay, Canton; L. C. Brown, Frank Hamilton and D. A. Mock, Cherokee; F. H. Wallace, Chickasha; A. E. Shawver, Cropper; Carl E. Lang, Tacoma; G. A. Johnson, Drummond; Paul Kroeker and E. V. Roper, El Reno; A. D. Winsor, Frederick; C. T. James, Gage; John Streich, Jr., Goltry; C. A. Downing, Grace-mont; C. E. Lee, Greenville; S. P. Liming, Hillsdale; Sid Barnes, G. A. Fuqua and W. E. Shepherd, Hobart; H. S. Ferguson, Hopeton; H. H. Pereboom, Ima; Byron Church and Munson M. Church, Jet; J. S. Ezell, and A. R. Lankard, Kingfisher; D. E. Spencer, Lamont; E. C. Wegener, Minco; F. F. Gorman and Oscar Dow, Okarche; Owen Wumberley, Okeene; E. J. Miller, Perry; J. S. Hutchins, Ponca City; R. W. Osborn and R. W. Davidson, Pocasset; O. L. Caple, E. W. Johnston, Walter E. Johnston and R. M. Wharry, Pond Creek; E. V. Covey, Renfrow; V. H. Ingram, Salt Fork; Matt Roetker, Selman; W. H. Williams, Shawnee; Max Wallace, Snyder; E. B. McNeill, Thomas; I. L. Stephenson, Waukomis; F. A. Wheeler, Watonga; W. A. Teter, Woodward; Jess Mansfield, Yewed; T. A. Kroutil and W. Winton, Yukon.

World business recovery has been under way since 1932, and according to the German Institute for Business Research, the combined index of industrial production for leading countries in January, 1935, was 5% above 1928, while that of the United States was about 25% below. Even in this country it is more and more evident that the natural recuperative forces are gaining ground in the face of tremendous odds.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Maryville, Mo., May 6.—All or nearly all farmers are buying corn now, and it is all being trucked in from northwest Iowa.—Farmers Exchange.

Renwick, Ia., May 15.—Most of the 1934 crop has gone to market. A few men here have some 1933 corn on hand. Trucks are scouring the country for corn to haul south.—Farmers Co-op. Co., G. L. Peterson, mgr.

New Orleans, La.—April shipments of grain were: Wheat 2,965 bus., corn 1,082, oats 5,718, compared with wheat 3,200 bus., corn 174,706, oats 8,921 in April, 1934.—New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., J. M. Wilkie, chief grain inspector.

Pullman, Wash.—Nearly one-fourth of the nation's "country storage" wheat is held in the state of Washington, according to F. E. Balmer, of the Washington State College. This region is still confronted with the problem of disposing of its surplus.—F. K. H.

San Francisco, Cal.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 7,150 tons, barley 8,484, oats 145, corn 200, beans 19,800 sacks, compared with wheat 4,005 tons, barley 13,716, oats 240, corn 440, beans 7,323 sacks, in April, 1934.—San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

Omaha, Neb.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 547,478, corn 416,280, oats 276,000, against wheat 414,400 bus., corn 355,600, oats 14,000, rye 14,000, barley 9,600 in April, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 813,887 bus., corn 764,048, oats 360,355, rye 273, barley 6,199, against wheat 660,800 bus., corn 1,134,000, oats 338,000, rye 40,600, barley 9,600 in April 1934.—Omaha Grain Exchange, F. P. Manchester, sec'y.

Cincinnati, O.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 120,000 bus., shelled corn 112,500, oats 122,000, rye 8,400, against wheat 118,400 bus., shelled corn 259,500, oats 234,000, rye 7,000, barley, 4,800 in April, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 408,000 bus., shelled corn 48,000, oats 50,000, rye 1,400, against wheat 344,400 bus., shelled corn 172,500, oats 136,000, rye 4,200, in April, 1934.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing.

Superior, Wis.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 255,787 bus., corn 4,153, oats 4,794, rye 3,258, barley 7,469, flax 1,355, against wheat 519,096 bus., corn 138,247, oats 2,496, rye 37,836, barley 103,030, flax 6,712, bonded wheat 52,889, in April, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 95,811 bus., corn 26,458, oats 191,675, barley 186,182, against wheat 132,821 bus., oats 2,500, barley 3,667, flax 12,821, bonded wheat 49,900 in April, 1934.—Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, C. W. Peacock, sec'y.

Minneapolis, Minn.—April receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,789,110 bus., corn 90,460, oats 278,800, barley 880,950, rye 62,860, flaxseed 144,190, compared with wheat 2,594,730 bus., corn 296,580, oats 178,140, barley 1,201,060, rye 174,810, flaxseed 137,470, in April, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,635,770 bus., corn 1,495,330, oats 1,274,690, barley 1,481,490, rye 197,970, flaxseed 237,270, compared with wheat 1,356,110 bus., corn 753,790, oats 2,434,490, barley 1,490,360, rye 226,720, flaxseed 111,570, in April, 1934.

Ossian, Ia., May 2.—In this locality there was no shortage of oats. The oft-repeated warning about this shortage made each farmer who had oats (and they all seemed to have had some) hold the oats for a price. A few who had early buyers received \$1 a bu. It then developed that those who had oats to sell were in the majority. For the first time oats were seen in sample lots, in stores and banks, left there by the expectant possessor of a scarce article. The local county papers were full of ads from the numerous farmers desiring to sell their oats. The price dropped from \$1 to 70 cents, and now they are busy grinding oats for

their hogs.—Glen Oylo, prop., Ossian Elevator Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—April receipts were: Wheat 7,700 bus., corn 513,682, oats 174,020, barley 897,966, rye 8,490, clover seed 236,620 pounds, feed 385 tons, malt 142,100 bus., compared with wheat 20,020 bus., corn 323,950, oats 51,980, barley 901,280, rye 9,905, timothy seed 81,600 pounds, clover seed 458,215 pounds, feed 765 tons, malt 276,280 bus., in April, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 77,000 bus., corn 111,800, oats 186,200, barley 680,050, rye 2,510, timothy seed 127,430 pounds, clover seed 274,505 pounds, feed 9,185 tons, malt 652,400 bus., compared with wheat 14,000 bus., corn 492,700, oats 503,500, barley 305,175, rye 10,040, timothy seed 441,645 pounds, clover seed 600,865 pounds, feed 8,180 tons, malt 749,000 bus., in April, 1934.—Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, H. A. Plumb, sec'y.

## Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., May 17.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending May 10 shows a decrease of 1,649,466 bus. as compared with the previous week and an increase of 10,241,179 bus. when compared with the same week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 212,605,118 bus.; compared with a revised figure of 214,254,584 for the previous week and 202,363,939 bus. for the corresponding week in 1934.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 11,014,573 bus., a decrease of 903,526 bus. from the preceding week when 11,918,099 bus. were reported. The Canadian wheat in store in the United States is located at the following ports: Buffalo, 5,053,234; New York, 435,859; Erie, 800,000; Albany, 3,242,000; Duluth, 1,300,480, and New Orleans, 183,000 bus. For the corresponding week a year ago Canadian wheat stocks in the United States positions amounted to 1,682,328 bus.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 787,912 bus.; compared with 704,004 bus. a year ago.

Wheat in transit on the lakes is reported as 884,138 bus. compared with 1,115,465 bus. for the preceding week.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 3 amounted to 1,250,689 bus., an increase of 178,239 bus. from the preceding week. During the corresponding period a year ago, the receipts were 846,028 bus. For the forty weeks ending May 3, 1935, and May 4, 1934, 202,023,009 and 196,754,313 bus. were received from the farms. This is an increase of 5,268,696 bus. over the same period a year ago.

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces to May 3, 1935, compared with the same period in 1934 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1934: Manitoba, 28,927,904 (25,380,555); Saskatchewan, 88,628,717 (97,078,388); Alberta, 84,466,388 (74,295,370) bus.—R. H. Coats, dominion statistician.

## Wrecked by Switching Crew

It is not often that grain elevators are wrecked by derailed cars, but the accident does occur often enough to cause owners of elevators built on railroad right-of-way to hesitate signing leases relieving railroad company from all liability for damages to the house. Some leases of railroad ground contain clauses designed to make elevator owner liable for fire damage to railroad's rolling stock in case fire originates in or is caused by the elevator.

We have illustrated a number of accidents of this character in which the railroad company refused to reimburse the elevator owner or to repair the damage to the wrecked house. In the case illustrated herewith, the Wabash Railroad promptly paid the owner for the destruction of his elevator, which was filled with shelled corn at the time of the accident. The house was of old construction, but in good state of repair, having been built on a rock foundation. The owner of the elevator was at home sound asleep when the switching crew celebrated its midnight lunch hour by backing a string of six derailed cars into the elevator, which was located on a curve.

As is clearly discernible from our illustration, the house was a complete wreck and the ruins would be good for little more than kindling wood.

A photograph of this elevator wrecked by a switching crew is reproduced on our outside front cover.



# Kansas Dealers Happy Over Rain

A week's downpour drenching dusty Kansas, reviving hope for grain growers and dealers alike, brought joy to the 38th annual convention of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Chamber of Commerce hall, Hutchinson, Wednesday and Thursday, May 15-16. Tho it made many roads impassable in places and materially reduced the attendance, officers of the ass'n expressed satisfaction, saying heavy rains were much to be preferred over heavy attendance at the convention.

All sessions were well attended by registered grain dealers. Registration was in charge of that dean of convention registrars, F. S. Rexford, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., aided by E. M. VanHorn, and R. T. Blood of the same company, and Misses Lessie Smith and Madge Yeager, of Hutchinson. The attractive convention badges were supplied by the insurance company.

## Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. W. L. DRAKE, Humboldt, opened the first session at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday and reviewed conditions and developments in the grain trade in his annual address, which follows:

## President Drake Denounces AAA Amendments

I wish to express my sincere admiration of those in the drought area who possess the rare moral fiber that radiates thru them in the form of determined optimism. The losses and heart aches caused by the drought and clouds of dust were only temporary.

In pioneer days grain was transported by ox carts, then by horses and wagons, later the railroads and the ocean liner. These improved modes of transportation opened the possibilities for enlarged production, the building of large store houses at favorable points for the storage of grain until it could be distributed domestically or exported. From this small beginning has grown the establishment of the large storage elevators located in the various terminal markets, the grain exchanges which maintain open markets where the country dealers, terminal dealers, exporters, flour miller and feed manufacturers can sell or secure their requirements at whatever the market may be at that moment. The Country Elevator is not only an integral part of this system, but the bulwark, for it is the assembling point for grain as it comes from the producers and starts on its journey, to the far corners of the world.

Every grain dealer and citizen of the United States should be exceedingly proud of the most efficient and economical system of grain marketing in the world today, and of the industry that is constantly striving to improve its service.

**Conditions and Developments of Markets:** Some think that the distressing times thru which we have been passing are unparalleled. The opinion has been expressed that we have reached the saturation point and that it is necessary to reduce our acreage and manufacturing facilities to a purely domestic basis. With this theory I cannot agree. We need more science to develop new ideas, and new processes with which to consume our surplus products and many more that may be developed. In the meantime, it is necessary to utilize to the fullest the means of consumption already known.

I believe the reviving of foreign markets is imperative and progress along this line is being made. The loss of foreign markets for American wheat, cotton, meat products, fruit, automobiles, machine tools and a long list of manufactures is a familiar story to American agriculture and business. Our products and those of all countries lie in the warehouses and factories, unable to move overseas in the face of the havoc caused by the depression.

The years since 1929 have brought great changes, too, in commercial treaty relations among the nations. Low tariff countries, such as England and Belgium, have erected numerous barriers to imports—high tariffs, import quotas, and drastic customs regulations. Eighty to 90 per cent of the world's trade is done by nations with depreciated and shifting currencies. Joint effort to help this condition has failed.

Impelled by necessity, nations have abandoned collective effort, and have made bargains with each other, trading concession for concession, a piecemeal arrangement that has restored some interchange of trade between nations. Access to other markets is denied us without concession on our part. On the other hand, to reduce

the American tariff without obtaining better markets for our products in exchange is a brand of altruism too costly for any nation to undertake.

Congress granted the power to make reciprocal trade agreements to the President. The whole technical and statistical resources of the government are at the disposal of the negotiating agencies, the President having the final word.

For the first time, however, the exporter has a voice in tariff questions. The farm group or the manufacturer interested in enlarging foreign markets may tell their troubles to the government with some hope that, in the bargain to be made, the foreign tariff on their product may be adjusted. Analysis of the agreements already completed reveals encouragement.

The program which Secretary of State Hull is so courageously carrying forward, based as it is on the most-favored-nation principle, deserves the heartiest and most enthusiastic support that agriculture and industry can give it.

**Government and Business:** It is unthinkable that the amendments to the agricultural adjustment act which are now before Congress will be passed without drastic curtailment of the dictatorial licensing powers which they would lodge in the federal government.

Whether these powers would be wisely and beneficially administered is beside the point; the all-important fact is that they would make possible the bureaucratic control of all processors, distributors and handlers of all agricultural commodities and their derivatives and competing commodities.

It is estimated that there would be in excess of one million possible licensees under these amendments, including 110,000 processors and manufacturers, 62,500 wholesale establishments and some 911,000 retailers. But the amendments are not limited in their effects to these groups; they also contemplate a larger measure of federal control, less direct though it may be, over the farm producer.

By the terms of these amendments, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to license, with or without their consent, processors, distributors, handlers and indirectly even growers of any agricultural commodity or product thereof or competing commodities.

The licensing provisions would embrace country grain elevators, feed dealers, truckers, milk and cream stations, creameries, cotton ginners, local handlers of agricultural produce, local wholesalers and distributors, warehouses and virtually every person or firm engaged in dealing with the farmer.

The amendments, furthermore, apparently place no limit on what the Secretary of Agriculture may force the licensees to do in order to effectuate the purposes of the act and to restore "normal economic conditions in the marketing" of any given commodity.

It is conceivable, that some changes in the agricultural adjustment act which would assist in the enforcement of marketing agreements are plainly dictated by experience. But no defects in that act would seem to justify the granting of such broad and inherently dangerous powers as the amendments would bestow upon the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Agriculture Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce have made the following recommendations to Congress regarding the Agricultural Adjustment Act:

1. No further authority be given to impose licenses upon distributors or processors of those basic commodities which have already been brought under a program of production control.

2. Secretary of Agriculture should have authority to examine only such books, papers, records, accounts, etc., as are relevant to the reports and confined to the parties in interest requested by the Secretary.

**Change in the Grain Standards:** Many hearings were held over the United States and the sentiment at those hearings was virtually unanimous against any change. The only suggested change that I heard of at the Kansas City meeting was merely to broaden the grain sorghum standard to include the newer varieties of grain sorghums that had been developed since the original standards were written. If news reports are to be relied upon the sentiment of the Kansas City meeting was similar to those held over other parts of the country. The trade felt that after these hearings there would be no change in the grain standards, when suddenly, it was announced from Washington that the standards would be changed to conform with the new grades and be effective: Wheat—July 2, 1934, and corn—September 1, 1934.

Since the establishment of these new standards I have had no experience that would justify an opinion either in favor or against, however, there is considerable opposition to this change in our state and other sections of the country.

**N.R.A. Code for Country Elevator:** If the

signs upon the political as well as the economic horizon are not altogether misleading, it is reasonably certain that the next year or two will have an important bearing on the future of business. We may assume, I think, that certain changes or readjustments in our economic structure to make it conform more closely to the requirements of the present order are inevitable. The question of the moment is not whether adjustments shall be made but how they shall be made.

If business takes an apathetic attitude and allows the initiative to pass into the hands of politics and looks to government to rescue it from the difficulties which confront it, it will have to accept the consequences. If, on the other hand, it faces facts courageously and accepts the responsibility for devising and carrying into execution sound, constructive measures, based on practical experience, it will not merely safeguard its own interests but will minimize the possibility of arbitrary and disturbing political action.

I doubt there ever has been a time when seasoned, carefully weighed business counsel was more needed than at present. Merely to keep informed of what is going on in Washington and how the political wind is blowing is not enough. We must be ready to bring forward our own suggestions backed by mature business judgment and to point out the practical difficulties or advantages of a given course of action.

This is a responsibility of the first order. Business, under the circumstances, can ill afford to remain inarticulate.

There are still enough conservative Senators and Representatives in Congress to prevent the passage of legislation that would delegate power to one man to dictate and control the lives of over a million businesses, but it is going to take constructive effort on the part of the entire grain industry to prevent this action. If the delegation of this power can be prevented, then, I believe agriculture and the grain industry will share proportionally in returning prosperity.

SECY E. J. SMILEY, Topeka, looked with alarm on the growth of bureaucracy and observed its fallacies in his annual address, from which we take the following:

## Secretary Smiley's 38th Annual Report

This is the first time in the history of our government that over-one-fifth of our population is on relief rolls. This nation is supposed to be the wealthiest in the world, controlling seventy-five per cent of the gold supply of the world and a surplus of foodstuffs, yet, millions of our people are on charity.

Those of you who were in attendance at our annual meeting held one year ago will remember from the statements made by speakers upon our program, that there was a disposition on the part of the general public to approve of the several plans proposed by the administration to end the depression. Most of these plans were then in the embryo stage and no one knew definitely just what the administration had in mind.

That there has been some improvement in the economic condition, there is no question. That this slight improvement has been secured at an enormous cost to the tax payers, there is not a doubt. The question now arises, will the administration bring about the promised result? One year ago, the president had almost the united support of the congress. It is entirely different today! Many members of the congress, including the president's strongest supporters, representing states south of the Mason-Dixon line, have revolted and charge openly on the floor of the senate that the AAA has failed utterly. Recognition of failure is indicated in the multitude of substitutes offered. Every statesman who has been saving agriculture in recent years has another idea now and the sum total of all the new ideas includes the whole gamut of remedies tried and untried.

What has the AAA plan done to, and for, the cotton industry? They have reduced the cotton acreage through the Bankhead act, passed at the last session of congress. They have pegged the price of cotton at 12c per pound. Result to date: during the first six months of the present cotton year, the total exports of American cotton were 42 per cent under those of the preceding year and were the smallest since 1920-21. Cloth manufacturers of France and England, our best customers in the past, are now purchasing their supplies of raw cotton from India, Brazil and Argentina. While the cotton grown in those countries is inferior to American grown, the large textile mills are able to purchase it at about 6c per pound delivered, while American costs 12c shipside at gulphports. While our cotton exports have been declining sharply, those of our principal rivals have been increasing; so has the production. The 1934-35 production in foreign countries is tentatively estimated by our department of agriculture at 13,679,000 bales, the largest production on record.

What are the conditions in the agricultural



states, north of the Mason-Dixon line where the great bulk of our wheat, corn, oats, barley, hogs and cattle are produced? The production in this territory furnishes the bulk of the food supply for the nation.

You will probably remember that the president in his inaugural address condemned the farm plan in operation under the Hoover administration. But what has he or his secretary of agriculture substituted for the plan? Forced reduction of acreage of all grain crops, the destruction of millions of hogs, cattle and sheep, placing a processing tax on the processor, supposedly to be paid by the consumer.

That it is the intention of the secretary of agriculture and his assistants to secure *absolute* control over all basic commodities, there is not a doubt. In confirmation of this, I would refer to HB No. 7713, recommended for passage by the agricultural committee of the house. This bill contains the broadest power ever granted to a political appointee in the history of the nation.

It is unthinkable to believe that a body of men elected to represent a nation of 125 million people could or would support a measure of this kind. There is little doubt, however, but what the administration has approved the measure, or the committee of agriculture would not have recommended it.

**Code of Fair Competition:** Every elevator owner and operator is familiar with this code. The purpose of the code was to establish fair competition for the country elevator industry. This code became effective in May, 1934. In order that we may secure an opinion from the elevator owners and operators present as to the merits and demerits of the code, we are going to submit seven questions which will be later taken up.

**Exports and Imports:** It would appear from statements coming from official Washington that we will be an importing nation. Secretary Wallace is quoted repeatedly as having made the statement that since other countries have refused to reduce acreage of basic crops, that the farmer *must* reduce acreage to produce only enough grain and live stock to supply domestic demand. He evidently fails to take into consideration that the government wealth and prosperity of this country was built up through the energy and intelligence of the American people to produce and market abroad, commodities in excess of domestic requirements.

Today we are an importing nation. From July 1, 1934, to March 1, 1935, we have imported 19,051,000 bus. of wheat, 9,815,000 bus. of corn, 11,499,000 bus. of oats, 7,478,000 bus. of rye and 3,587,000 bus. of barley, or a total of 56,430,000 bus. of grain, on which the tariff tax has been paid.

In addition, 240 tons of butter from far away New Zealand was received in Boston upon which there was a duty of 14c a pound. The Boston price dropped 4c per pound upon the arrival of this butter. Cattle are being imported from Canada, reaching the packing houses in St. Paul and Chicago.

Does this autocratic secretary think he is or will be endowed with divine power from on high to control the seasons and the yield of the grain and the herds of the field?

**No Over Production:** We are of opinion that the country has an under-consumption, rather than an over-production. During the period 1914 to 1933, our consumption of wheat de-

clined more than 125 million bushels per annum in spite of the increase in population.

Government dietitians have convinced a part of our people that bread, meat, milk and butter are detrimental to health. These dietitians recommend through publications published at tax-payers' expense, the substitution of spinach, mushrooms and frog-legs for their regular diet.

At the last session of our legislature, a resolution was adopted and copy sent to Secretary Wallace and the Kansas delegation in congress demanding that steps be taken to put a stop to sending out this false propaganda.

**State Legislation:** During the last session of our state legislature, several bills were introduced which were of special interest to the grain trade and the producer. One of these was an act relating to landlord's lien, upon growing crops, and providing for the recording of such liens. The bill provided that every person purchasing grain or other crops subject to any claim for rent, should be entitled to purchase said grain or other crops free of lien. In event the landlord failed to file lease or notice of lien with the register of deeds in the county in which the grain was grown, a purchaser should in no event be held liable to any landlord or lien holder for the amount of said purchase. This bill was recommended for passage by the committee but was killed on the floor of the House. Too many landlords and lawyers members of the House.

**Future Payment Contracts:** Most of you are familiar with the future payment contract plan which has been in general use in Kansas since its approval by the attorney general in 1923. An attempt was made by the introduction of a bill in the Senate to prohibit its use. The bill provided that any grain received by the lessee, owner or manager of an elevator, not paid for at time of delivery, should be considered as stored. The bill died on the Senate calendar. A number of senators were convinced after this contract was explained to them that this contract was not a storage contract in any sense of the word.

It is my opinion that the National Grain Corporation was back of this bill in order to force farmers' elevators to ship their grain to their storage elevators in Kansas City. We believe that over one-half of the elevator owners in the state are using this contract. Even if this bill had been enacted into law, its constitutionality would have been tested in the courts.

**Weights and Measures Bill:** This bill was introduced in 1931 and promptly killed by the committee. If this bill is ever enacted into law, every weighing device will be subject to inspection by a political board and you will be compelled to submit to inspection and pay the fees provided for whether you want it or not. I have reason to believe that a further attempt will be made to bring this bill before the legislature. A similar law was enacted in Nebraska a number of years ago and at the next session of the legislature, following the enactment of the bill, and four years later, the legislature repealed the act, but the governor vetoed it. Why (?) furnish jobs for politicians?

**What of the Future?** Do you realize that you are a part of the army of forgotten men? Do you realize that the small business machine of which you are a part is not even considered by the powers that be in the nation? Do you realize that your representatives in the congress (by their actions) do not realize your existence? If you question that statement, make

application for a loan to any government agency. Banks, railroads, insurance companies and building and loans have succeeded in securing loans, and in some instances, upon doubtful security, but not you. How long will this condition continue? Just as long as the bureaucrats in Washington continue in control. Prosperity will not return until business is assured that it will not be regimented, standardized, socialized or saved. We Kansans are down, but not out.

The damage from dust storms has been greatly over-estimated. I do not believe that one-half of one per cent of Kansas farm lands have been permanently damaged. When we get rain, and we will, Kansas will again come to the front and again produce one quarter of the nation's wheat crop.

Your organization has survived the depression, failure of crops, dust storms and unfair criticism. Have you ever taken into consideration the benefits you derive directly and indirectly through your organization? Where would you be, individually, and collectively, if you had no one to represent you?

Have you ever taken into consideration that the grain associations have driven the irresponsible sharper out of business? There is not a shipper in the state but what has benefited from the many accomplishments of the Association, and we feel that we are entitled to the financial and moral support of more elevator concerns.

Sec'y Smiley read the financial report of the ass'n, demonstrating that the organization is holding its own. The report showed:

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

#### Financial Statement for the Year 1934.

Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1934 .....	\$1,047.32
Received for fees and dues .....	2,557.15
Received for advertising .....	505.00
	<hr/> \$4,109.47

#### Disbursements:

Rent .....	\$ 336.00
Bell Telephone Co. ....	87.08
Supplies .....	41.24
Postage .....	104.50
Taxes .....	8.49
Dues, National Federation of Country Elevators .....	10.00
Printing .....	296.75
W. E. Culbertson attending annual meeting .....	15.00
Secretary's expense account .....	26.50
Salary account .....	2,070.00
U. S. government tax on checks .....	1.88
	<hr/> \$2,997.44

Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1935 .....	1,112.03
	<hr/> \$4,109.47

### Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. DRAKE opened the second session with appointment of the following committees:

**RESOLUTIONS:** Roy Cox, Iola; Lon Stockebrand, Yates Center; A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids; G. D. Estes, Hutchinson.

**NOMINATION:** J. O. Ross, Wamego; G. S. Friesen, Lehigh; T. H. Ewing, Ellsworth.

**AUDITING:** R. L. Miller, Kinsley; E. Bossemeyer, Superior (Neb.).

F. A. DERBY, Topeka, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, called attention to the benefits and purposes of ass'ns in a rousing address that sharply attacked the legislative experiments of the Federal Government. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

W. H. BURKE, Little River, Pres. Kansas Livestock Ass'n, brought a new angle to legislative problems when he expressed belief that a tariff against imports is no more than a processing tax to support weak industries in this country, in an address wondering, "Is the New Deal a Square Deal?"

#### TRADE RULES

**SECY SMILEY:** It is expected that the next annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will consider some of the trade rules commonly practiced in the west. Due to the practice of many country shippers in interstate trade of shipping light weight cars on a down market, heavy cars on a rising market, the following trade rule has been suggested:

Proposed rule to replace Rule 31, Arbitration, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n:

**Rule 31. Carloads:** (a) When grain is sold by carload the seller shall have the privilege of loading the amounts shown below:

If no size car is specified, or if an 80,000 pounds capacity is specified, a carload of shelled corn, wheat, milo maize, rye, kafir corn, barley, or feterita shall be 80,000 pounds, and of oats and ear corn 64,000 to 70,000 pounds.

### Officers Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n



Left to right, Directors J. E. Ogren; E. Bossemeyer Jr., and Claude Cave; Sec'y E. J. Smiley and Pres. W. L. Drake



If a 60,000 pounds capacity car is specified a carload of shelled corn, wheat, milo maize, rye, kafir corn, barley, or feterita shall be 60,000 to 66,000 pounds, and of oats and ear corn 48,000 to 54,000 pounds.

If a 100,000 pounds capacity car is specified a carload of shelled corn, wheat, milo maize, rye, kafir corn, barley, or feterita shall be 100,000 to 110,000 pounds, and of oats or ear corn 80,000 to 88,000 pounds.

(b) In case of default the contract shall be adjusted on the following basis:

If no size car is specified, or if an 80,000 pounds capacity car is specified, a carload of shelled corn, wheat, milo maize, rye, kafir corn, barley, or feterita shall be 84,000 pounds, and of oats or ear corn, 67,000 pounds.

If a 60,000 pounds capacity car is specified a carload of shelled corn, wheat, milo maize, rye, kafir corn, barley, or feterita shall be 63,000 pounds, and of oats or ear corn 51,000

If a 100,000 pounds capacity car is specified a carload of shelled corn, wheat, milo maize, rye, kafir corn, barley, or feterita shall be 105,000 pounds, and of oats or ear corn 84,000 pounds.

(c) If the seller loads more or less than the amounts shown in section (a) in the size car contracted for, the buyer shall accept it on contract and adjust the shortage or surplus between actual weights and the amounts shown in Section (b) at the fair market value on the day after the car is unloaded.

J. O. ROSS, Wamego: I have found specification of bushels bought or sold eliminates difficulties with light or heavy car loadings caused by the rise and fall of the market, when either buying or selling.

PRES. DRAKE: This proposed rule is to prevent unethical practices and give your arbitration committee a foundation on which to rest decisions.

R. L. MILLER, Kinsley: I suggest that the simple term "grain sorghums" be used instead of specifying milo, kafir, feterita, etc. At times when cars are scarce, it is often necessary to load cars to the limit to satisfy the railroads.

PRES. DRAKE: A simple term would avoid confusion from new varieties of sorghums constantly being developed.

SECY SMILEY: This proposed change is to bring us in compliance with common trade rules as used by other state ass'ns.

ROY COX, Iola: I believe the change is advantageous and move its adoption.

The move was seconded and the changed rule adopted.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

### Banquet at Hutchinson

A ham and sweet potato banquet was served 250 delegates and their ladies in the Masonic Hall Wednesday evening. An orchestra played thruout the dining, a soprano soloist sang old time songs, and a mixed quartet brought pleasure to the diners.

Ray Bowden, Minneapolis, was the speaker of the evening, ably introduced by Joe Flemming, of Hutchinson. Mr. Bowden explained how closely wheat is bound with the development of the Caucasian race in an interesting historical sketch that pictured the development of farming until it brought on a surplus problem.

Tickets were passed out at the close of the banquet, with the compliments of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, entitling the holder to attend any theater in the city.

### Thursday Morning Session

PRES. DRAKE opened the third session Thursday morning.

HARRY SHARP, Topeka, Sec'y Associated Industries of Kansas, spoke on the "Tax Problem in Kansas." He sharply criticized the politicians in power for levying such burdensome taxes, but laid the blame on the shoulders of the taxpayers, who, he said, talk much but do little about taxes. The present acute tax situation demands thinking on the part of the taxpayers.

The government does not create wealth, it is supported by the people, and its obligations must be met from taxation. The policy of the present administration, spending borrowed money to buy prosperity, he considered fundamentally unsound, since it destroys the confidence of the

people in their government, and weakens the government credit.

RAY BOWDEN, Minneapolis, sec'y of the Country Elevator Code Authority reviewed the code situation. The fate of the country elevator code, along with all other codes, will be decided by Congress within four weeks. No one can tell what Congress will do about them. In the Northwest the grain dealers are opposed to the principle of codes. But many responses, the country over, show favor for continuation of some codes.

CHAIRMAN COX reported the following resolutions from the Resolutions Com'te, which were adopted:

### Resolutions Adopted

A number of clear and definite resolutions expressing the convictions of those attending the convention included a protest against the admission of blackstrap for the manufacture of alcohol, thanks to the Hutchinson Board of Trade for the splendid entertainment and bountiful banquet and instructed the secretary to send copies of the following resolutions to each member of the Kansas delegation in Congress.

#### Amendments to AAA and Commodity Exchange Bill.

Whereas, several measures involving drastic new regulations affecting the marketing of grain are pending in Congress, such as certain of the proposed amendments to the AAA act, and the Commodity Exchange Bill, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled at Hutchinson oppose the adoption of this restrictive legislation with every means at their command.

#### New Markets and Uses for Agricultural Products.

Whereas, the secretary of agriculture has repeatedly declared that the United States must choose between a nationalistic program of restricted production of agricultural products, or a forward looking program which includes efforts to regain our former foreign markets for agricultural products which were lost largely through our own folly, be it

RESOLVED, That the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled commend the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture and all others having influence over the agricultural policies of the nation, and request that they continue to concern themselves with aggressive efforts to find new markets and new uses for agricultural products.

#### Freight by Trucks.

WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States has passed and sent to the House of Representatives, Bill No. S-1629, the so-called Motor carrier bill, which provides for the regulation of the transportation of freight by truck, and this bill is now before a sub-committee of the House on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled at Hutchinson urgently request the passage of this bill.

#### Protest Continuance of Codes.

WHEREAS, as a part of the recovery program, the President and Congress of the United States has deemed it wise to enact the National Recovery Act, thereby establishing innumerable codes for the conduct of various businesses and trades, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled in Hutchinson voice a protest against the continuance of the various codes, believing that business and industry can now solve its difficulties, and aid in more rapid recovery without the interference of bureaucratic control. However, if the President and Congress of the United States deem it wise to continue the NRA and the codes for a time, then be it further

RESOLVED, that this convention insist to the administrator of the NRA that the Country Elevator Code, if extended beyond June 16, 1935, be administered wholly by a Code Authority representative of and elected by members of this industry.

CHAIRMAN ROSS reported for the Nominations Com'te and a unanimous vote returned to office Pres. W. L. Drake, Humboldt; Vice-Pres. R. W. Dockstader, Beloit; sec'y-treas. E. J. Smiley, Topeka; and Director J. H. Ross, Downs. Director Claude Cave, Dodge City, and E. Bossemeyer, Superior, Neb., were elected to replace retiring directors Chas. Herron, Cimarron, and O. Marshall, Superior, (Neb.)

DIRECTOR-ELECT CAVE invited the next convention to be held at Dodge City. His invitation was favored provided conditions in that territory next year warrant the convention being held there.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### At the Kansas Meeting

MINNEAPOLIS sent P. R. McCaull.

ALVA, OKLA., sent O. E. Bailey.

FROM ST. LOUIS came H. C. Allmansberger.

SALINA sent D. P. Lorenz and Newton Gray.

FROM ENID were W. B. Johnston and Ben Feuguay.

FROM WICHITA FALLS, Tex., came J. J. Fite.

DODGE CITY sent R. T. Lamphere, Joe Meade and Claude Cave.

IOWA representatives were W. P. Hemphill, Algona and J. A. Leudebak, Luverne.

ATCHISON sent Clarence H. Blanke. Virgil Rice and O. Behymer came from EMPORIA.

FROM NEBRASKA was E. Bossemeyer, Superior, and Wm. J. McNeal, Crab Orchard.

CHICAGO representatives included Mrs. E. H. Miller, red-headed crop statistician for James E. Bennett & Co.

ST. JOSEPH sent Jerome Taylor of John Kellogg Co.; R. E. Wiese, Bartlett-Frazier Co.; V. C. and W. S. Geiger.

MANY ladies were in attendance. A tea and bridge party was given them in the Rorabaugh-Wiley Tea Room at noon on Wednesday.

MACHINERY representatives were I. D. Allison, White Star Co.; P. H. Pelkey, Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; A. G. Click, Richardson Scale Co., and Stubble Miles.

WICHITA representatives included: A. F. Baker, C. A. Baldwin, E. H. Batt, G. T. Binderim, H. L. Chowning, Frank Durkin, Paul Elliott, A. W. Gill, Ray Green, J. R. Harold, Bill Kopp, L. A. Patterson, W. M. Redd, Bill Root, R. R. Ross, R. W. Smith, Fred Wallingford, W. W. Wallis, C. L. Warren, J. A. Woodside.

KANSAS CITY representatives were J. B. Armstrong, E. L. Betton, Glen Brown, Frank Bruce, E. A. Cayce, Ray Cheers, B. C. Christopher, Jr., Fred Davis, Fred Ferguson, W. W. Fuller, "Boots" Gear, Bill Grogman, L. C. Herwig, A. W. Hunt, Sam Ingman, C. T. Irons, Jack Leahy, H. O. McVay, B. J. O'Dowd (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.); Lester Rittenhouse, F. J. Russell, Phil Rahm, Julian Scott, H. J. Sosland (Moore-Seaver Grain Co.), Richard A. Wood.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators and shippers included: Jack Ogren, Arkansas City; R. A. Lang, Beaver; A. R. Dean and D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids; H. M. Regier, and K. T. Nickel, Buhler; Wallace Seibert, Canada; Brown Griffith, S. W. Smith, and W. S. Whitlock, Canton; P. S. Clark, Carlton; S. F. Friesen, Cheney; I. N. Shriver, Coats; C. C. Smith, Conway Springs; Glenn Drummond and A. E. Hager, Dillwyn; Jack York, Durham; Joe Janouska, and T. H. Ewing, Ellsworth; Phil Kaufman, Elyria; L. A. Adler, Goddard; W. L. Cromer, Greensburg; Emil Rauckman, Halstead; John Corrigan, J. J. Wesley, Art Andrea, and Sherman Andrea, Holyrood; J. W. Wiens, G. W. Sunderman, and G. A. Fleming, Hillsboro; L. W. Drake, Humboldt; J. F. Enns, Inman; Roy W. Cox, Iola; R. L. Miller, Kinsley; C. L. Lockwood, Lawrence; John Friesen and E. G. Warkentin, Lehigh; Will Donnelly, Little River; Geo. Scoular, Lovewell; M. E. Pierce, Marion; J. J. Kaufman, Mound Ridge; E. E. French, Mullinville; Lester R. McDonald, Satanta; E. J. Hahn, St. Johns; D. S. Rhode, Tampa; Charles Spangler, Walton; J. O. Ross, Wamego; R. C. Webb, Windom; L. E. Stockebrand, Yates Center.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Tarkio, Mo., May 6.—Very dry at Tarkio now.—Tarkio Elvtr. Co.

Parma, Mo., May 5.—There will be an increase in acreage of corn here this year.—Allen Grain Co.

Corydon, Ia., May 10.—No grain for the past two years. However, we are doing a nice farm seed business.—F. M. West.

Yorktown, Ind., May 16.—Wheat condition is 100%; acreage just a little below average, possibly 10%.—Farmers Co-op. Co., H. L. Welch, mgr.

Wentworth, Mo., May 4.—The wheat crop at present looks good, but it is in need of sunshine instead of rain.—W. E. Stinnett, by J. B. Reutz, Jr.

Warsaw, Mo., May 6.—It is a little too wet for planting corn. Wheat acreage is increased over last year and looks to be in A1 condition.—Warsaw Milling Co.

Renwick, Ia., May 15.—Crops backward here due to cold and lots of rain. Corn about half planted. Pastures slow.—Farmers Co-op. Co., G. L. Peterson, mgr.

Mt. Morris, Ill., May 17.—Small grains are looking fine. Grass looks plentiful. Still time for good corn crop. Large acreage of soybeans will be planted.—Mt. Morris Elevator, J. G. Dohlen.

Del Rey, Ill., May 15.—No corn planted yet in this locality, too wet. It will be several days before fields are fit. Oats looking good. Big increase in soybean acreage.—Del Rey Farmers Grain Co.

Pullman, Wash., May 2.—Crop condition for winter wheat 90%. Spring planting late; ground in good condition; tractors now working day and night. Quite a lot of peas being planted.—J. P. Duthie Co.

Morley, Mo., May 6.—The prospect now is that there is going to be a good corn crop this fall. Also an average wheat and rye crop, altho wheat and rye do not look very promising now.—Chas. A. Smiley.

Diggins, Mo., May 6.—A 25% larger wheat crop sowed last fall than for many years; outlook at 90%. Increase in barley acreage 50%; condition 75; been pastured too much. General condition of farmers better.—N. P. Jacobsen.

Maryville, Mo., May 6.—Have had lots of showery weather but not much rain; surface moisture ample but subsoil moisture scarce. April very cold, with two frosts so far in May. Prospects for all crops at present above normal.—Farmers Exchange.

Shannondale (Salisbury p. o.), Mo., May 7.—The wheat crop here is the best in many years and a bumper crop is expected. The ground is too wet for the farmers to work, and the corn will be planted late.—Fred Renne, mgr. Shannondale Farmers Co-op. Co.

Hurley, Mo., May 9.—Crops are in fine condition; are well supplied with both subsoil and surface moisture. Pastures are fine. Wheat could not be any better. Corn planting is about 20% done. Oats are coming along fine. Everything is favorable.—Spring Creek Mills.

Goshen, Ind., May 7.—The wheat in this section came out of the winter in good condition but then went backward for a short time. We have been getting some rain now, and it is looking good. Most oats are planted and some are up.—Agent, Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc.

Tekoa, Wash., May 8.—Growing crop conditions very favorable to all grains. Most all spring planting will be accomplished within the next two weeks, that being approximately five weeks later than a year ago. No loss of acreage thru winter killing.—Tekoa Wheat Growers, Inc.

Edgar, Neb., May 14.—We are having a nice rain here now but too late for most of the wheat. Less than half a crop is all we can expect. Oats and hay should do fairly well with plenty of moisture. There is plenty of time for corn, which is starting to plant.—Henry Koehler.

Boswell p. o., R. F. D. No. 2, Ind., May 7.—Corn planting is delayed on account of too much rain in this territory at this date. The chinch bugs are beginning to show up in this section of the corn belt already, but the farmers are hoping the rainy weather will be a destroyer to these pests.—Farmers Co-op. Co., Ray Roberts, mgr.

Krum, Tex., May 10.—Ninety-five per cent of wheat, 100% fall oats and winter barley killed by Feb. 1st freeze. Practically all grain land replanted to spring oats; ample moisture, and beginning to head now, with a condition of 100%. Corn late but fair stand, with about 10% increase in acreage over last year.—R. L. Cole & Co.

Witt, Ia., May 15.—Our growing wheat never looked better than right now. Plenty of moisture. Oats look good. Corn not yet planted, will be late. The bean acreage will be far larger than last year. Meadows are looking fine, but few new meadows due to the high price of timothy seed last season. Clover will be plentiful, large acreage and looking fine, both old and new.—Paisley Mill & Elvtr. Co., Chas. P. Zimmer, mgr.

Toronto, Ont., May 9.—The acreage of fall wheat to be harvested this year in Ontario is estimated at 537,000, which compares with 425,600 acres a year ago. The average for the province of fall wheat winter killed is 19%, and the spring condition is 85%, compared with 36% winter killed and 65% condition in 1934. Fall rye is winter killed 9%, condition 91%, compared with winter killed 29% and condition 72% in 1934.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

Evansville, Ind.—A serious reduction in the corn crop in this area, due to recent heavy rains, according to John Hull, county agricultural agent of Vanderburgh County, who says wheat will be of an inferior quality because rains have washed nitrates out of the soil. With the deadline for corn planting at May 24, practically no ground in Vanderburgh County had been broken by May 16. Corn prices, which were expected to drop due to proposed heavy planting, will be kept high by the shortage, according to Hull.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., May 9.—Oats are growing and are healthy. There is about three-fourths of an average crop sown. Some corn is planted and the cold wet weather doesn't seem to have affected it. Farmers are faring pretty well. As they come into our office they have happy faces over this wonderful rain. There is probably nothing now that can keep Indiana from having the best wheat crop in years. There is enough subsoil moisture now to finish the oats crop. We are having a full average acreage of corn planted and more soy beans planted than ever before. The ground that usually goes into oats is going into soy beans.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 18.—The weather thruout the Northwest has been favorable for planting during the past week. Light showers have occurred in scattered localities. While temperatures have been low, no damaging frosts were reported. The late seeding season will probably mean that some of the acreage which had been intended for wheat and durum will be sown with barley, oats and flax. Just how greatly flax will share in the increase, it is hard to estimate. The discouraging results of flax planting during the last three years may have prejudiced a great many farmers. Furthermore, present domestic flaxseed values are not particularly favorable compared to values of other grains.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 8.—The optimistic feeling prevailing over the whole Northwest territory, due to the present bright prospects of agriculture, may be a little premature, but we can at least rejoice in the present conditions and hope they will continue during the growing season. Altho the surface moisture is sufficient to germinate the seed and much of the dry subsoil has been saturated, it will take considerably more rain to replenish the soil and bring it back to a normal condition. After three years of continuous drouth it does not seem possible that a few good rains this spring should be sufficient to bring the soil back to normal. A few warm, windy days may take up much of this present moisture, leaving the ground in poor condition to carry the crop thru to maturity. However, we are still optimistic and hope for timely rains during the growing season.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Bridgewater, S. Dak., Apr. 29.—Crop conditions in a large part of South Dakota are the best for many years. Recent rains and snows have given the crop a fine start and at present time conditions are ideal. Rye is very promising and providing good pasture at the present time for livestock. All small grains off to a nice start and corn ground now being prepared.—Shanard Elevator Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 10.—The condition of Oklahoma wheat on May 1 was 56% of normal compared with 64% a month ago, and 64% a year ago. Based on a May 1 condition of 56%, the indicated yield is 9.0 bus. per acre compared with 10.5 bus. in 1934. The acreage left for harvest on May 1 was estimated at 3,233,000 acres, compared with 3,557,000 acres harvested in 1934. The production is estimated at 29,097,000 bus., compared with 37,348,000 bus. in 1934.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 15.—Seeding in the Northwest, tho not completed, has progressed rapidly the past week in spite of unseasonably low temperatures and moderate to heavy rainfall. As the result of cold weather, wet topsoil and delay in securing Government seed loans, seeding has been retarded in northern districts; however, progress has been made in varying degrees, with an average of about 75% finished. In the south seeding of small grain is practically completed and corn planting is well under way. The cool weather and ample moisture supply have been most beneficial to grain already in the ground. Where the grain has germinated, it has sturdy root growth and shows good stand and color. Soil and moisture conditions in the major part of the Northwest are better than they have been for several years, and good crops will be the result of reasonably favorable weather during the growing season.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Topeka, Kan., May 10.—The condition of winter wheat remaining for harvest is 57% of normal compared with 60% May 1 last year and 78% the 1924-33 ten year May average. Conditions on May 1 this year indicates a probable yield per acre of 10.5 bus. Abandonment is estimated at 51% of the 13,049,000 acres sown last fall, leaving only 6,394,000 acres for harvest this year, which compares with 8,659,000 acres harvested last year. Production is indicated as 67,137,000 bus. This is a decrease of 11,153,000 bus. from Apr. 1 estimate and compares with 79,663,000 bus. produced in 1934, and 57,452,000 bus. the very short crop of 1933. April, 1935, was one of the driest Aprils on record. Very little moisture was received in the western third of the state. High winds and drifting soil destroyed most of the wheat in an area west and north of a line drawn from Belleville in north-central Kansas to Salina and to Meade in the southwest. Present indica-

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tions are that this area will produce only 11-000,000 bus. of wheat in 1935 but prospects continue fair to good east and south of this line.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Pampa, Tex., May 18.—The Texas Panhandle will not harvest enough wheat to seed itself this year. Elevators are nearly all closed in the Panhandle.—Southwest Milling Co., Neal Cross, mgr.

Lockland, O., May 17.—Wheat looks fine but is growing too rank. Corn planting has been held up account of too much wet weather; however, three or four warm dry days and farmers will be busy and no doubt plant the amount they desire.—John Mueller Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 16.—Rains were practically general for the week ending May 14. Amounts were heavy to excessive over much of the north-central and northwest portions, except the panhandle; in the latter section moderate showers seemed to have been quite general. Rains and wet soil delayed farm work in the southeast and south-central portions, but the precipitation will prove of great benefit over the western and northern sections.—State Crop Bulletin.

Buell, Mo., May 13.—Tho wheat looks good here, a smaller crop is expected, due to reduced acreage and chinch bug menace. No severe weather to kill the bug. Oats are looking good, but not as many sown as expected on account of the weather. Cold, wet spring delayed the sowing of oats and has held back the planting of corn. Some claim that a different grass is beginning to appear in the fields and the theory is that the seeds were carried here by the recent dust storms. It remains to be seen if this grass will be a benefit or not.—Buell Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 15.—Plentiful rains in the southwest in the past month and particularly in the first two weeks of May have not only checked the eastward movement of the drouth, but have brought recovery in all except the extremely dry section of western Kansas and parts of the Oklahoma and Texas panhandle where hopes of production have already been abandoned. On an inspection trip in this area it was found that the winter wheat plant in parts of central Kansas and Nebraska had a rather thin stand and promised short straw.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Decatur, Ill., May 18.—Condition of the Illinois winter wheat crop is estimated at 87%, which is two points below April 1 but nine points above the ten year average. The crop is well rooted and has made rank growth. Cool weather, excessive rains, and lack of sunshine have caused some fields to turn yellow. Wheat will start heading in about two weeks. We have had a few reports of rust in wheat this week. Stand of oats is good, condition fair to good, some damages from high water. Considerable late planted oats. The condition of pastures and hay is better than a year ago, but growth has been slow due to cold, rainy weather and not enough sunshine. Alfalfa in fine condition.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—Continued wet soil further delayed field work, tho some work was accomplished, mostly in the north. Very little corn has been planted and considerable ground is still to be plowed or otherwise prepared for that crop. Grains are yellowing to some extent in the wetter areas, tho condition and progress are generally good. Some winter wheat is rank in growth. That crop is jointing in the central division and beginning to head in the extreme south. Spring wheat and oats have generally a good stand, the former averaging about two inches high and the latter a few to several inches. Because of wetness oat growth has been rather slow on the lower heavier soils. Rye is beginning to head in the central and southern divisions. Meadows and pastures made slow to good improvement.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Herbert Hoover said May 15 that complete abolition of the N.R.A. is "the one right answer" which the house of representatives should make to the senate's action extending its life. "We do not construct new buildings on false foundations, and we cannot build a nation's economy on a fundamental error."

## Hearing on Amendments to Grain Exchange Code

[Continued from page 387]

JAS. J. COUGHLIN, Chicago, submitted a petition signed by 1,500 members of the contract grain markets asking for resumption of trading in daily indemnities, stating that:

It is the considered judgment of the grain trade and others similarly situated that prohibition of privilege trading has worked to the disadvantage of the marketing system in that it has greatly reduced the volume of trade and the breadth of interest and, as a consequence, has made the markets extremely sensitive and abnormally susceptible to minor influences that have been reflected more conspicuously than their true economic significance would warrant.

We believe that experience has abundantly shown that price levels to producers of grain have been infinitely more profitable during periods of active interest in the futures markets, and that it necessarily follows that a narrowing or serious reduction of such interest, through construction or otherwise, particularly during periods of heaviest movement from farms, may easily result in the marketing of such grain at prices substantially lower than are justified by their existing and prospective fundamental conditions.

WM. D. McKAY, Chicago: I had to close my office at Minneapolis where I had five persons employed because the business was going to Winnipeg where trading in indemnities is permitted.

JOHN M. MacMILLAN, Minneapolis: Margin requirements are satisfactory under present unsettled conditions but may be changed. We suggest that speculative profits could be drawn down, at the discretion of each exchange.

The Chicago Board of Trade under its rule 313 provides that no corporation may join the clearing house unless a member prior to a certain date in 1929. In our opinion that rule is very damaging to the public interest. It compels us to pay a higher commission rate than if we cleared our own trades.

For the Cargill Elevator Co., Mr. MacMillan submitted amendments making federal warehouse receipts regular, permitting voting by proxy, prohibiting denial of privileges to corporations, denying the right of the exchange to fix the compensation paid by a corporation to a member, etc.

JOHN E. BRENNAN, Chicago, did not object to the payment of an educational budget by the co-operatives, as he considered it on a par with his payments to solicitors for shipments of grain.

MR. GOLDSMITH read from Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated an address by C. D. Sturtevant before the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to explain the attitude of the grain com'te on national affairs toward his client.

HOWARD ELLIS, attorney for the Chicago Board of Trade, delivered an able argument based on the facts in the Iowa controversy relating to rebating on carload shipments.

SECY CLUTTON explained the history of rule 313. Out of 114 members of the clearing house 21 are corporations. The Chicago Board of Trade has no objection to an amendment permitting the drawing down of unrealized profits.

FRANK A. MILLER, Chicago, was of the opinion that centralizing margins in the Chicago clearing house would not work. It would require the withdrawal of 125 bank accounts by his firm, Jas. E. Bennett & Co., from country points.

W. C. Karlson of Lamson Bros. & Co., agreed with Mr. Miller that the proposal placed too much of the capital in the Chicago banks.

J. A. WHITE of the same company favored spreading deposits in the country.

CLAUDE B. RADER, secy of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, explained the membership rules of his exchange.

W. R. SCOTT detailed the history of the admission of the Farmers Union to the Kansas City Board of Trade.

J. J. COUGHLIN: The proposal of the Car-

gill Company is to reduce the position of the independent broker to an unenviable state of peonage, to reduce their own operating expenses.

C. D. STURTEVANT, representing the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, said the Farmers National amendment would permit rebating of part of the commission, irrespective of a profit being earned.

WESTON B. GRIMES, Minneapolis, attorney for the Cargill Grain Co., detailed at great length the harm done to his company by the restriction on corporate membership. It was costing \$100,000 a year in added commissions. The company tried to buy a corporate membership but the price demanded was \$100,000 in excess of the worth of the corn sought to be purchased.

MR. ELLIS: The Sec'y of Agriculture has no authority to call a hearing on whether rule 313 is inequitable.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation wants to sit in a no limit game and play only table stakes.

JAS. E. BENNETT, Chicago: I wish to object to further corporate admissions to membership in the clearing house as an infringement of my rights as a member of the clearing house.

To permit a limited liability corporation to transact business thru the Clearing Corporation with widespread international complications and a limited liability, in competition with members of the Board of Trade who do a partnership business and stake their entire capital and all possessions, I might also say their shirt, is unfair and unreasonable.

No corporation is ever actually a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Its clerks or officers individually may be, and thru the generosity of the other members of the Chicago Board of Trade, these clerical representatives, members of the Board of Trade, may pass along such a privilege to other non-members of the Chicago Board of Trade, permitting thousands who are only nominally interested in the business to secure benefits equally those of a partnership, all of whose members are liable to the extent of their full means at all times.

As a member of the Chicago Board of Trade who does not at any time attempt to limit liability or avoid the risk coincident with the business, I enter my protest individually and in the interest of other partners in my firm in the matter of this unfair practice.

All concerned and any others interested are given 10 days, or until June 1, to file printed or typewritten briefs, addressed to Mr. Gifford, care of the chief hearing clerk, south building of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

What will be done with the evidence and arguments presented will long remain a mystery.

## From Abroad

Flour retailing in France at 68 shillings is shipped to England and sold at 9s. 6d.

At Belfast, Ireland, the harbor commissioners will erect a grain storage elevator of 40,000 tons capacity.

Argentina has issued an order prohibiting exportation of old corn without an official inspection to prevent mixing with the fine quality corn of the new crop.

Richard Neville Cornelius has been elected president of the Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n. He is the fifth member of his family to occupy that honored position.

The international wheat conference opened again at London May 22, North American delegates arriving May 19 for a preliminary conference. The 1933 agreement expires Aug. 1; but rival exporting nations believe it impossible to renew these limitations.

W. Bygott, addressing the Hull Corn Trade Ass'n at its annual meeting said it was becoming very difficult for merchants to carry out their trade activities because of rapidly increasing ramifications of large port millers. At the present rate of progress the outlook for the broker and merchant was not hopeful. Two groups of traders were being squeezed out.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Mountain Home, Ark.—R. M. Henley recently bot the Bucher Grist Mill, which he is now operating.

## CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Strauss & Co., of London, England, recently closed their local offices.

San Francisco, Cal.—New members of the San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n include Murdoch & Hayden.

Millar (not a p. o.), Cal.—Chris Blakemore is having a sacked grain warehouse erected at this station, to be 80x200 feet, having a capacity of 80,000 sacks.

Woodland, Cal.—Because of insufficient office space, the firm of Adams, Schwab & Adams has taken over the quarters adjoining it, cutting a door between, and will now have two offices, to be used as grain sample rooms.

San Francisco, Cal.—Murdoch & Hayden is a partnership recently formed here by J. Stuart Murdoch, in the grain business in San Francisco for many years, and J. J. Hayden, Jr., formerly with Strauss & Co. A general grain business will be done by the new firm.

Colton, Cal.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co. just completed a \$7,000 improvement program, including a new hopper for receiving grain, a new 34-foot scale placed in a new driveway, a frame garage for trucks and cars, storehouse for the motor equipment, a new oil and supply house, and painting the entire plant aluminum.

## CANADA

Rainy River, Ont.—Alvin Stockfish, of Barwick, recently purchased the warehouse of the Canadian Flour & Feed Co. here and is remodeling it into an elevator having a capacity of 10,000 bus. The elevator will be the first of its kind to be erected in the Rainy River district.

Winnipeg, Man.—On the Winnipeg Grain Exchange October futures of oats, barley, flax and rye were added to the trading list on Apr. 25. October futures in wheat will not be considered until after the end of May. The Canadian Government is now taking delivery of May wheat.

Ottawa, Ont.—The latest report regarding the time when the separate grading of garnet wheat becomes effective is that it will be effective Aug. 1 and that John I. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, has been authorized to deal with the matter of compensation for the unsold stocks of old crop affected by the new grading.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Hall Grain Co., Ltd., and Bryan Grain & Flour Export, Ltd., have been consolidated as Hall-Bryan, Ltd., J. E. Hall and R. M. Bryan being pres. and active manager, respectively. Mr. Bryan was formerly export flour manager for Spillers, in this city, and Mr. Hall was formerly manager of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., later taken over by Spillers.

## ILLINOIS

McNabb, Ill.—The feed mill near here, owned by J. Turner, burned the middle of April.

Sumner, Ill.—The Sumner Feed Mill was recently re-opened by Merlin Atkins. A complete line of feed and flour is handled.

Witt, Ill.—We are remodeling our driveway and putting in a Union Iron Wks. Electric Truck Hoist.—Paisley Mill & Elvtr. Co., Charles P. Zimmer, mgr.

Minier, Ill.—The Peine Grain Co. is adding a lumber yard to its business. The Alexander Lbr. Co., former owners of the yard, closed its business in Minier several years ago.

Luther, Ill.—We are building a small cribbed iron-clad house here of about 15,000 bus. capacity.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co. (headquarters, Mason City, Ill.), per J. E. McCreery.

Camargo, Ill.—I have recently bot the elevator at this place [owned by the Camargo Grain Co.], which I have been operating under lease for the past three years.—Forrest H. Koehn.

Dana, Ill.—The elevator owned by the late C. B. Sauer was sold by the master in chancery to Caroline Vissering and Frank C. Kleasath, now doing business at Dana as the Dana Grain Elvtr. Co. The consideration was \$7,650.

Mt. Morris, Ill.—John Dohlen, who has been employed as bookkeeper for the Mt. Morris Elvtr. Co. the past year, has been appointed manager of the elevator, which position has been held jointly for the past several years by Harry Baker and George Diehl.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Walter Davenport, of Alexander, has purchased from F. J. Blackburn his elevator here, taking possession May 14. Mr. Blackburn is disposing of the entire business, of which he has been the proprietor for a number of years, operating as F. J. Blackburn & Co.

Teheran, Ill.—We purchased the old McFadden elevator at Teheran, razed it and moved the lumber to Luther, where we are building an elevator. We are still operating our elevator at Teheran, one of the best stations in the country.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co., per J. E. McCreery.

Clinton, Ill.—A man killed by being struck recently by an automobile in Springfield, has been identified as Clayton Caldwell, former manager of the Vehon Grain Co.'s office here. He had been employed by a grain and stock company in Springfield until about a year ago, and had been unemployed since.

West Salem, Ill.—George Couch & Sons are making extensive improvements at their elevator here, George Saathoff having the contract. The large earcorn storage room is being taken down and small grain storage rooms are being erected. Another dump and leg will be installed, the leg being operated by a separate motor. As heretofore, electrical power will be used thruout the plant.

Carmi, Ill.—A group of Carmi business men, including E. P. Hubele, Fred J. Reinwald, C. L. Hubele and W. J. Reinwald, purchased the William C. Smith elevators at this point and at Epworth, at a public sale by the administrator of the estate on Apr. 27. Since the death of Mr. Smith in 1932, the elevators have been operated by various parties. Mr. Smith became part owner of the elevators in 1884 and in 1906 took over the sole ownership, operating them until his death. E. P. Hubele will manage the elevators.

Stonington, Ill.—The Stonington Co-op. Grain Co., newly organized [as reported in the Mar. 13 Journals], has purchased the elevator properties of both the Hight & Cline Grain Corp. and the Farmers Grain Co. in Stonington, which have been operated by the Stonington Elvtr. Co. for the past seven years. Possession will be given about June 1. Irvin Larrick will be the new firm's manager. The transfer includes three elevator buildings, two offices, a feed warehouse and coal house.—Stonington Co-op. Grain Co., Irvin W. Larrick, mgr.

Colfax, Ill.—John Bierman, aged 63 years, who for the past 17 years has been employed at the elevator of the Williams Grain Co. here, died at his home May 6, from injuries suffered in an unknown manner at the elevator that day. He was found in a dazed condition, with bruises on his head and neck, standing in the driveway of the elevator. He was taken to his home but failed to rally to medical treatment. His body and legs also bore large bruises. As he was alone at the elevator at the time, it probably will never be known whether he had a slight stroke and fell at his work, or whether he fell from a height and so suffered the injuries that resulted in his death later in the day.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Willis S. Baur recently became associated with the local office of Thomson & McKinnon.

Charlie Burdeau is now with Harris, Upham & Co. He was formerly with the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

A grain commission business has been opened by William E. Ullman, with offices at 332 S. La Salle St.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,000, net to the buyer, a decline of \$250 from the previous sale.

Arthur W. Baum, with Thomson & McKinnon, has resigned to become financial editor of a business paper and has been succeeded by John Pitt, former writer on a Chicago daily.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: William P. Cavanagh, Ottawa, Ill.; George B. Buchanan, New York City; Max D. Greenspan, Chicago; Harry Beaumont, Beverly Hills, Cal.

John B. Smith recently completed 50 years of service on the Board of Trade, on the anniversary of which he received a number of gifts including a purse of \$125 and a gold watch fob, the latter being presented by Pres. Boylan, of the board.

Application of the Norris Grain Co. to have 512,000 bus. additional storage space in its Norris Elvtr. and 200,970 bus. additional space in Central Elvtr. "A" declared regular for the storage of grain and flaxseed has been approved by the directors of the Board of Trade.

Directors of the Grain Market Analysts Club have named Felix M. Schwandner as sec'y and Edward A. Boerner as treas. Five directors chosen for the year are as follows: Mark W. Pickell, Louis T. Sayre, Kenneth B. Pierce, John J. McCarthy and Stuart A. McNabb.

The directors of the Board of Trade have appointed a special com'te to investigate the operations of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., consisting of Peter B. Carey, John J. Stream, C. D. Sturtevant, Arthur F. Lindley and Warren A. Lamson. The grain exchange code authority is conducting an investigation.

Judge Holly on May 14 refused to dissolve the injunction restraining the Board of Trade from suspending the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, holding there was no emergency, but set May 23 for argument on the motion. The hearing before Judge Holly to determine assets of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. was postponed from May 9 to May 22.

The Board of Trade Post 304, American Legion, sponsored a Mothers' Day program Saturday, May 11, at 8 p. m., Room 300, Board of Trade Bldg. The principal speaker was Dr. Cyril L. Hale, of Northwestern University. A symposium on historic flags of the Board of Trade was given by C. B. Cunningham, public relations officer of the post.

Contract stocks of corn at Chicago are only 562,000 bus., and the open contracts for May delivery are 8,000,000 bus., giving rise to fears of a squeeze. The tightness of the situation is evident when May corn is selling 6 cents over July and 12 cents over September. The Grain Futures Administration has asked members to report positions of all customers whose May corn accounts exceed 25,000 bus.

Robert P. Boylan, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, was the principal speaker at the 55th anniversary banquet of the Chicago Open Board of Trade, held May 14 at the Illinois Athletic Club. His address appears elsewhere. Among the 250 guests were several who had joined the organization 50 or more years ago, who were called upon for interesting reminiscences. Present were more than a dozen members of the Chicago Board of Trade who had begun their exchange experience on the Open Board. Pres.-Elect O. K. Richards and Vice-Pres. Joseph Feeney spoke briefly, and the dinner closed with an excellent musical and vaudeville entertainment.



## INDIANA

Campbellsburg, Ind.—An addition is being built to the mill of the Campbellsburg Milling Co.

Williamsburg, Ind.—The Williamsburg Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Thorntown, Ind.—The Sugar Creek Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Special Feed Mixer and Sidney Corn Cracker.

Garrett, Ind.—Stump Grain & Coal Co. has replaced its hammer mill with a new Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill, model L.

Comfort, Ind.—McComas & Pritchard have installed a No. 30 Blue Streak gradual reduction hammer mill and a V-belt drive.

LaGrange, Ind.—The LaGrange County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n is building an elevator on the former site of the old Fyke Mill.

English, Ind.—Flour and cornmeal are again being manufactured at the English Milling Co.'s mill, which has been idle for six years.

Holton, Ind.—Edwin Morris and family moved to this point recently, where he is operating the Holton Milling Co.'s mill and elevator.

North Grove, Ind.—The Central States Elvtr. is installing a new Western Grain Cleaner, erecting a new dust house and making other minor improvements.—L.

Lapaz, Ind.—Lapaz Grain Co. has installed a No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill with direct-connected 30-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Ball-Bearing Motor, and magnetic separator.

LaCrosse, Ind.—The Benes Grain & Feed Co. has started construction of its 12,000-bu. additional storage, reported in the Mar. 27 Journals, as contemplated for this spring.

Tab, Ind.—A 15-ton heavy duty roller bearing motor truck scale has been installed by us at our elevator here. It has an 18x8-foot platform.—Tab Grain Co., by John Sells, mgr.

Montezuma, Ind.—We have recently installed a heavy duty roller-bearing motor truck scale, 20 tons capacity, with 24x9-foot platform, at our elevator here.—Indiana Grain Producers, Inc.

State Line, Ind.—Ura Seeger, who operates elevators at Marshfield, Hedrick, Allison Station and Thomas Station, has purchased the elevator here from M. A. Current, who operated as the Current Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind.—John K. Jennings, pres. of the Diamond Mills, Inc., on a trip to Louisville to attend the Kentucky Derby, lost a diamond ring, valued at \$1,500, and \$117 in money, taken from his room in a hotel.—W. B. C.

Linwood (Alexandria p. o.), Ind.—Marshall McKowen, who has been employed at the elevator of the Linwood Grain Co. for several years, has been made manager, succeeding Bernard Cody, who has been transferred to Westfield.

Westfield, Ind.—Bernard Cody, manager of the Linwood Grain Co.'s elevator at Linwood, Ind., for the past five years, has been transferred by the Goodrich Bros. Co. to the management of its elevator here, effective June 1.

Terhune, Ind.—L. O. Wallace, for 30 years Monon R.R. agent here and operator of a grain elevator, died at his home in Sheridan, May 11, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Wallace once held membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, and was formerly active in politics.

Clay City, Ind.—The Clay County Farm Buro recently completed a new building, 20 feet square, in which it has installed a hammer mill, driven by an electric motor, also a new feed mixer. A new corn sheller and cleaner with a new elevator leg are being added.

Yorktown, Ind.—Physicians in this county have been warned to be on the lookout for patients suffering from poisoning, following the burglary of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here. Chocolate bars, containing a deadly poison, which were scattered about the elevator for the rats, were taken by the thieves, who stole \$10 in cash from the drawer.—W. B. C.

Anderson, Ind.—Just another reminder of the midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be held at the Grand View Golf Course, Anderson, June 19. It will be well worth the time and nominal expense for grain dealers to attend this one-day meeting, even tho living at either extreme of the state. Sec'y Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., is asking for donations of prizes (or money) for the golf tournament and ball game for men and the bridge game and putting contest for the ladies.

Huntertown, Ind.—The office of the Huntertown Grain Elvtr. Co. was broken into during the night of May 9, entrance being gained by breaking a window, the combination of the safe knocked off with a sledge and \$75 in cash stolen.

## INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Indianapolis, Ind.—John W. Jordan will re-engage in the grain business here.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Sec'y Sale, of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, resigned last month as a member of the National Code Authority and of the State Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Acme-Evans Co. plans the addition of a number of grain storage tanks, having a total capacity of 500,000 bus. A grain chute crossing Blackford St. 80 feet above the ground will be constructed (the company owning property on both sides of the street), connecting the new tanks with the old ones. Contract was awarded to Wm. P. Jungclauss & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert A. Boyd has moved again and he claims it was a lucky move because he is now in Kirk Apartment No. 13, Hendersonville, N. C. His P. O. box is 13, his phone number 1313, and he lives just a 13-minute drive from the mountain sanitarium. Friends in groups of 13 will be especially welcome on the 13th of each month.

## IOWA

Dewitt, Ia.—H. M. Boyer has bot the Chicago & North-Western Elvtr. from Charles Howson.

Buckingham, Ia.—One of the buildings of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being reshingled and a new pit put in.

Bagley, Ia.—Repairs are being made at the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Duncan, Ia.—Aluminum paint will soon brighten the local elevator of the North Iowa Grain Co. T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Gray, Ia.—George Dozler, manager of the Gray Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is having new coal sheds and a new warehouse erected.—Art Torkelson.

Varina, Ia.—New iron roofs have been put on the elevator and annex at this station for Geo. Schissel. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Thor, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator at this station will be painted with aluminum paint and repairs will be made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Orient, Ia.—Sumner White, who formerly operated an elevator here, died at his home in Orient on Apr. 30, at the age of 53 years. His widow survives him.

Meriden, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has a crew of men repairing the elevator here the company purchased from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. several months ago.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Blencoe Farmers Elvtr. Co. gave a free dance and supper to its patrons and friends in this vicinity, at the Woodman Hall on the evening of Apr. 26.

Renwick, Ia.—We will do no extensive repair work this spring. Expect to paint our elevator and build a fence and post shed.—Farmers Co-op. Co., G. L. Peterson, mgr.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n early this month installed a new automatic scale, also added a cash register to the office equipment. New cups are to be placed on the grain belt.

Nichols, Ia.—Lawrence Foley, who until a few years ago was engaged in the grain business here as a member of the firm of Foley Bros., died Apr. 19, at the age of 64 years.

George, Ia.—Chris J. Locker, who operated an elevator and grain business for many years, died at his home here, Apr. 26, at the age of 76 years. His wife and three daughters survive him.

Harlan, Ia.—The Harlan City Roller Mills has made some improvements at its elevator, laid a new floor in the grinding department of the mill and installed percentage feeders in the feed unit.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Farmers Milling Co. has re-opened the Worthmor Feed Mill, which has been closed for several months, and is manufacturing poultry and stock feeds. J. H. Schulte is manager.

Alvord, Ia.—Ed Serck has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding M. M. Stientjes, resigned. Mr. Serck has been employed at the elevator for about six months.

Britt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is repairing its north elevator, including installation of a new pit, dump and driveway in the unloading room, new foundations and a new floor. The elevator has recently been given a coat of aluminum paint.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Bandits drove into the Geo. F. Wagner (grain elevator and coal yard operator) gasoline service station, had the tank on their car filled with gas, locked up the attendant and departed with \$25.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Rock Valley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here is improving its plant with a new elevator driveway, new seed house and an elaborate new office, 14x48, with full basement. Part of the office building will be used for flour storage.—E. H. Rudloff (Canton, S. D. With W. M. Bell Co.).

Newburg, Ia.—The office of the Newburg Elvtr. Co. was entered by thieves and \$100 in cash taken during the night of May 6. The burglars entered thru a window, drilled a hole in the front door of the safe, pried off the plate above the latch and turned the lock. A number of checks was stolen also.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Contract for the construction of the new concrete elevator for the Quaker Oats Co. has been let to the John S. Metcalf Co. The old wood elevator A is being razed and the new combination working house and storage annex of 650,000 bus. capacity will be erected on the old foundation.

Rake, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here is said to be the first co-op. in the state to be granted a loan at the new low interest rate recently inaugurated by the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives. The loan is for \$5,300 and was granted to enable the local elevator company to refinance debts against its building.

Keokuk, Ia.—The Purity Oats Co.'s plant, which has been closed for several months, has re-opened and is now milling oats. About 57 men are employed, most of whom were former employees. The capacity of the plant is approximately 5,000 cases, or 600 barrels a day, using four to five carloads of raw material.

Hawarden, Ia.—Ernest W. Larson, of Vermillion, has leased the old Hawarden Mill property from S. Q. French for five years with an option to buy. He will give the plant a complete overhauling and install some new machinery and equipment, including additional electric motors. He will manufacture flour and packaged cereal foods and grind livestock feed.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—C. D. Thorsen has opened the Mid-States Grain Co. in the Snell Bldg., and will buy cash grain as a broker for a number of firms, representing houses in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., and Milwaukee, principally. Mr. Thorsen has been resident manager here for the Rosenbaum Grain Co. for the past five years and previously was with the Davis Grain Co.

Estherville, Ia.—An office has been opened here in the Albro Block for the Davenport Elvtr. Co. by Bert Greenfield, who will represent the company here. Mr. Greenfield has been in the grain business all his life, has operated country stations, traveled on the road in Iowa for Chicago firms, has had an office for Gardiner B. Van Ness Co., also for the Bartlett Frazier Co. The Davenport Elvtr. Co. has its main office and terminal elevator at Davenport, Ia., where it has been established since 1895.

**500,000 bu.**

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**RUDY-HUSTON GRAIN CO.**

**PARIS, ILL.**

**C. C. C. & St. L. and Penn. Railroad**

**Rates 36c N. Y., 17.5 River and 11.5 St. Louis**

**Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Issued**



## KANSAS

Harper, Kans.—The Mensendieck Grain Co.'s elevator here has been bot by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.

Crystal Springs, Kan.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., have bot the local elevator of the Mensendieck Grain Co.

St. John, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. has purchased the 12,000-bu. elevator here from A. Aitken.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The J. C. Lysle Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage to its mill plant on May 8.

Altair (Colby p. o.), Kan.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator on Apr. 30.

Saxman, Kan.—The Meyer-Blair Milling Co.'s 10,000-bu. elevator at this point has been bot by the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Elyria, Kan.—The 10,000-bu. elevator here formerly owned by Colburn Bros., of McPherson, Kan., has been bot by the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita.

Dunlap, Kan.—Marion Kendall has bot J. B. Lamb's elevator here, operated as the Dunlap Merc. Co. The consideration is reported as \$25 and the assumption of debts.

Greensburg, Kan.—M. J. Ewy, manager of a Brenham elevator for the past seven years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator here, and has moved his family to Greensburg.

Furley, Kan.—The W. B. Richardson Grain Co. has sold its elevator to G. F. Friesen, of Hillsboro, Kan., who takes possession June 1. Mr. Richardson has been in the grain business here since 1918, and is taking a vacation for the present.

Mullinville, Kan.—The Equity Exchange Co. has postponed building its proposed new elevator, on account of the continued dry weather, wind and dust and the consequent dwindling prospects of a wheat crop this year. Should these prospects change, the elevator might be built this year.

Ellinwood, Kan.—The plant of the Ellinwood Milling Co. opened on May 7 (having been closed since its manager disappeared last December), in charge of J. W. Ling, of the Southwest Grain Co., lessor, of which W. C. Fuller is the owner. The operating name is the Southwest Grain Co.

Salina, Kan.—Title to the 700,000-bus. grain storage tanks here has been transferred from the Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. to the Weber Flour Mills Co., also of Salina, the two companies being affiliated, with J. J. Vanier the head of each. The grain department will continue to be operated thru the Smoot Grain Co.

Cherokee, Kan.—Dom Beltram, of Carona, and Olin Curry, of Cherokee, have purchased the long-established business of the Cherokee Grain Co. and changed the name to the Cherokee Flour & Feed Co. Mr. Beltram will continue to act as salesman for the concern, and Mr. Curry will have charge of the office and management of the business.

St. Paul, Kan.—I was manager of this elevator (formerly the St. Paul Grain & Supply Co.) for four years. Ed O'Bryan has purchased it and it will be known as the Ed O'Bryan North Elvtr. I have been retained as manager. We will make extensive improvements and repairs and will handle all kinds of grain and feed, also lime, cement, chatt and sand.—Ed O'Bryan North Elvtr., Sherman Roseberry, mgr.

Edgerton, Kan.—I will operate the elevator at Edgerton [recently purchased, as reported in the Apr. 24 Journals] under the name of Edgerton Grain Co. At present I have a cousin, R. W. Dorst, acting as manager, and I shall be on the job a great deal of the time at first. I shall make some changes in arrangement at the elevator but will not be needing any new equipment for a while.—E. W. Schlaegel (Clare and Edgerton Grain Cos.).

Turon, Kan.—Our new elevator at Turon will consist of four concrete tanks, 13 feet inside measurement, 80 feet high, with six interstices, cupola 20 feet above the tanks; capacity, 50,000 bus. The machinery will be furnished by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. Chalmers & Borton are the contractors. In connection with the elevator will be a warehouse, 18x100 feet, for supplies of feeds and the making of poultry mash.—Midwest Grain Co., G. D. E. (Hutchinson, Kan.).

Highland, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of B. D. Allen on May 11.

Lyons, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, Kan., has bot the 300,000-bu. elevator at this point and the country elevator at Saxman, Kan., from the Meyer-Blair Milling Co., which has now disposed of all its elevator and mill properties, having sold its plant at Springfield, Mo., to the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., as previously reported. This purchase, together with that of two other elevators, gives the Consolidated Co. a total of 30 elevators and five mills in Kansas.

## HUTCHINSON LETTER

On May 8 windstorm damaged the mill plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

The mill plant of the Commander-Larabee Corp. was damaged by windstorm on May 8.

The elevator of the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. was damaged by wind and hail on May 8.

Windstorm and hail caused damage to the elevator of the George E. Gano Grain Corp. on May 8.

Mill Plant "A" and Mill Plant "B" of the William Kelly Milling Co. were damaged by windstorm on May 8.

The nominating com'te of the Hutchinson Board of Trade has been appointed as follows by Pres. Joe Fleming: C. C. Kelly, M. A. Keith, George E. Gano, Floyd Hazelton and G. D. Estes. The annual election will be held June 4.

## KENTUCKY

Guthrie, Ky.—The Peoples Milling Supply Co. has completed its building and is now operating a grist mill and handling fertilizer, seed, coal and ice. J. D. Dixon is manager.

South Carrollton, Ky.—Wind blew out six window panes in the plant of the Green River Milling Co., tore roof off coal shed and stripped some weatherboarding from the mill on May 6.

Henderson, Ky.—The Weaverton Milling Co.'s properties at Weaverton, a suburb of this city, have been conveyed to John D. Byrne for \$1,450, being sold at a bankruptcy sale recently.—W. B. C.

Kentucky distilleries now under construction are located at the following points: Chicago, Blair distillery; New Haven, Cummins distillery; Chapeze, Kentucky Valley distillery; near New Haven, Dant Head distillery; Frankfort, Kennebec distillery, also remodeling of National Distillers plant.

Louisville, Ky.—The Stitzel Weller Distillery, capacity 1,000 bus., and the Bonnie Bros. Distillery, 800 bus., have started operations here. The Bernheim Distilling Co. has increased its capacity by 600 bus. The General Distillers plant, capacity 1,000 bus., is about ready to operate, and construction is now going on at the Old Kentucky Distillery and the Glencoe Distillery.

Franklin, Ky.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Warehouse Co., no longer a co-operative, is now under the management of L. P. Kizer, formerly of Decatur, Ill. The new company will handle a full line of feeds. The elevator, a modern concrete house, is to be operated as a bonded warehouse. It is located on the main line of the L. & N. R. R., between Louisville and Nashville, and enjoys transit privileges. A warehouse furnishes facilities for the storage of feed and flour. Mr. Kizer has operated elevators principally in central Illinois heretofore.

Henderson, Ky.—J. H. Harmon, 76 year old veteran Henderson miller, died at his home here on May 3.—W. B. C.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Harry J. Hannon, former grain and feed broker, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed manager of the Southern States Co-op. Mills, Inc., of this city.

Baltimore, Md.—John H. Ball, executive vice-pres. of the Southern States Co-op. Mills, Inc., feed manufacturers, died May 2, at his home in this city. Mr. Ball, who was 56 years of age, is survived by his wife and four children. The Southern States Mills only last month started operation of its 100,000-bu. elevator and other new units to its plant here.

Baltimore, Md.—The Norris Grain Co. has electrified and overhauled its elevator. Three 25-h.p. motors drive the legs thru herringbone reducers and roller chain. A 20-h.p. motor with roller chain runs the power shovel, 25-h.p. motor on the cleaner. A Worthington Fire Pump with 60-h.p. motor was installed, and a No. 2 car spotter added to the equipment. The boiler room was converted into a modern office. The sprinkler system was checked and three coats of paint applied to the elevator. The Carlstrand Eng. Co. had the contract.

## MICHIGAN

Millett, Mich.—An addition is being built on the Millett Elvtr., to be used for an office and seed room.

Monroe, Mich.—A 375-h.p. diesel engine has recently been installed at the Amendt Milling Co.'s plant.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—We contemplate getting into the feed and grain business.—Consumers Coal & Oil Co., Walter C. Wylie.

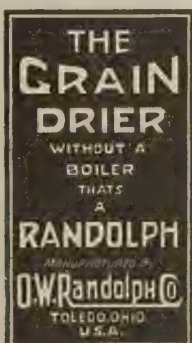
Byron Center, Mich.—M. E. Britton has been appointed manager of the Byron Center Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Jerome Lilly.

Pottersville, Mich.—The Croel Elvtr. Co. has moved its office to a building it recently purchased, and will carry a stock of feeds, seeds and flour and also use the new location for a coal office.

Carson City, Mich.—Gaining entrance by a rear door, thieves broke into the Rockafellow Grain Co.'s office during the night of May 9, broke off the combination knob of the safe but failed to get to the inside of it.

Turner, Mich.—Ernest Streeter, manager of an elevator here, was injured and four men with him were killed at Standish, Mich., on May 11, as the result of a collision between the auto in which they were riding and a truck. The accident occurred while Streeter was passing a truck which swerved out to avoid hitting a cow. The truck driver was uninjured.

Ovid, Mich.—Edward C. Smith, well-known grain man of this section, having operated elevators at this point (headquarters), St. Johns and Carland for years, was critically injured, early this month, when his car was struck by a railroad train, which he evidently did not see approaching. His car was thrown 30 feet away, a pile of wreckage, and he was taken out unconscious and hurried to the hospital by a motorist who happened along a few minutes after the accident. His scalp had been nearly torn off, his nose broken, his lip cut in two, several ribs broken and he was also injured internally.



## RANDOLPH DRIERS

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Archer-Daniels Midland Co. ....	Toledo, O.	Spencer-Kellogg Co. ....	Chicago, Ill.
Funk Bros. Seed Co. ....	Bloomington, Ill.	Interstate Elevator....	Chicago, Ill.
Glidden Soy Products Co. ....	Chicago, Ill.		
Meade-Johnson Co., Evansville, Ind.			
J. R. Short Milling Co. ....	Chicago, Ill.		

Write for Catalog on our various kinds of driers.





Niles, Mich.—Fred Heide started operation of his flour mill here late in April.

## MINNESOTA

Henderson, Minn.—A new diesel engine will be installed in the Henderson Grain & Feed Co.'s plant before next fall.

Lafayette, Minn.—The Lafayette Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new scale to accommodate the long trucks. It is 18 feet in length.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—A new steel boot tank will be installed in the elevator owned by the Farmers Marketing Ass'n here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

New York Mills, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing an addition to its building on the east side and adjoining the old building and will extend to the sidewalk.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Spencer Kellogg Co. has let the contract to the Jas. Stewart Corp. to build a scale shed and install a track scale, a loading spout and a 15,000-bu. leg.

Fisher, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a new 20-ton, 26x9 Howe Dump Scale to be installed in the elevator here.

Roseau, Minn.—The Northern Seed & Grain Co., of Moorhead, Minn., has purchased the local elevator of the Red Lake Falls Milling Co. R. F. Windus will continue in charge of the elevator.

Graceville, Minn.—E. R. Murphy, of Faribault, Minn., is the new manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding Charles Nolan, resigned. Mr. Murphy will move his family here early in June.

Warren, Minn.—N. L. Allen, agent for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, was killed early this month when his clothing became caught in the chain drive of a lifting device. He was 55 years of age.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—Peter LaChance, who has been the local manager of the Red Lake Falls Milling Co.'s elevator at this point, will remain in that position with the new owner, the Northern Seed & Grain Co.

Crookston, Minn.—The Red Lake Falls Milling Co. (headquarters, Crookston) is reported to have sold 11 of its elevators in this section of the state to the Northern Seed & Grain Co., of Moorhead, Minn., the principal owner of which is Max Goldberg.

Lamberton, Minn.—The safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was forced open during the night of Apr. 26 and cash amounting to \$400 stolen. Entrance was gained by prying open a driveway door, then prying open a scale window. The loss was covered by insurance.

Nerstrand, Minn.—Ted Hunter, who has operated the Theopold Flour & Feed Mill in Faribault the past 15 years, has been appointed manager of the Nerstrand Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Hunter will move his family here at the close of the present school year.

Austin, Minn.—Fire, starting in the lumber yards here, doing damage in that section of town amounting to \$150,000, destroyed the feed mill of the City Feed Store on Apr. 18. The mill was constructed about eight years ago at a cost of \$3,000. Damage to other buildings and feed will bring the loss to the City Feed Store up to about \$6,000; partly insured. The owners of the feed company are Thaddeus Thompson, John Duerst and Ralph H. Peters.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—The Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n held a meeting here, on May 5, attended by 140, with Pres. Mikelson and Sec'y Silver presiding. Transportation problems were presented in several talks by railroad men, and talks were also given by A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n; by Oscar A. Olson, of Truman, and by C. E. Parish, supervisor of local grain warehouses of the Minnesota Warehouse & Railroad Commission. A dutch lunch was served.

## MISSOURI

Amsterdam, Mo.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of Amos H. Hall on May 8.

Bethany, Mo.—A new front will be constructed soon at the Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant.

Ancell, Mo.—The Cape County Milling Co., of Jackson, is constructing a new elevator here, to be completed early in June.

Harrisonville, Mo.—Hunt Bros., of Pleasant Hill, will build a 10,000-bu. frame construction elevator here on the Frisco right-of-way.

Flat River, Mo.—The Reuter Milling Co.'s elevator and 200-barrel mill burned May 7. The fire was discovered an hour after the mill had been closed at 6 p. m., and had its origin in the upper story of the mill building.

Kansas City, Mo.—Luke J. Byrne III, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Byrne on May 5. This bouncing boy tipped the scales at 8 pounds. "I'm strongly in favor of increasing acreage of all grains at once," states papa Luke.

Kansas City, Mo.—James Rhoads, an Uhlmann Grain Co. employee, and his wife were killed, on May 4, when their car went into a gully in this city, two occupants in the rear seat of the car escaping with minor injuries. A 14-month-old son survives them.

Springfield, Mo.—Changes contemplated in the former plant of the Meyer-Blair Milling Co., recently acquired by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. (as reported in the Journals last number), include new power equipment. D. B. Simpson is manager of the plant.

Seneca, Mo.—The old Huber Mills & Elvtr., last owned by the Mace Milling Co., has all been wrecked and moved away. I used to operate a small elevator and have since built a flour and cornmeal mill in connection with it, which I have been operating about two years. —Lawson Milling Co., Z. Lawson.

Sedalia, Mo.—We have secured for our program as speakers at our convention of the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, June 5, at the Hotel Bothwell, at Sedalia, Frank Theis, vice-pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.; Charles Quinn, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and John Ballard, pres. of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y (Higginsville, Mo.).

St. Louis, Mo.—William J. Edwards, who had been connected with the grain trade of this city for 25 years, head of the W. J. Edwards Grain Co., of this city, and a former pres. of the Merchants Exchange, died from cancer, following a three months' illness, on May 4. Mr. Edwards was 69 years of age. He was born in Mississippi, coming to St. Louis about 35 years ago. He is survived by a daughter and two sons, his wife having died last January.

## MONTANA

Comertown, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has transferred Tom Kelly, for the past eight years agent for the company at this point, to its elevator at Brockton, Mont.

Great Falls, Mont.—New and up-to-date grain testing equipment is being installed in the state grain laboratory here, and the staff is being increased by one man, to meet the expected increase in the number of samples handled as a result of the new service. The cost of the new equipment was about \$2,100. A law authorizing the purchase of grain testing equipment by the state was passed at the last session of the legislature.

Harlowton, Mont.—The state is said to be planning to add about \$1,000 worth of grain-testing equipment, similar to that being installed at the Great Falls laboratory, to the laboratory here.

Brockton, Mont.—Tom Kelly, former agent for the Occident Elvtr. Co., at Comertown, has been transferred to the company's elevator and bulk oil station at this point. He has moved his family to Brockton.

Laurel, Mont.—The Laurel Mill has been undergoing overhauling and remodeling for several weeks. Some new equipment has been installed and the old reconditioned. The wheat-washing and cleaning equipment has been put in first class condition.

Galata, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract for the erection of a 21,000-bu. cribbed elevator to Charles Petronek. Equipment will include a 10-ton, 18-foot Fairbanks Dump Scale with steel frame, 10-h.p., type Z engine, 100-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale, 11x6 D. P. buckets, Strong-Scott Ballbearing Boot and Strong-Scott Truck Dump and grates, equipped with SKF Ballbearings thruout. The elevator will be completed about June 15.

Fort Benton, Mont.—The Northern Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned at 1:35 a. m., May 10; loss (including that to a nearby coal company), estimated at \$50,000; both elevator and grain were covered by insurance. The house contained approximately 8,000 bus. of wheat. Two carloads of wheat, loaded from the elevator the day before, were saved by being pushed down the tracks. The Imperial Elvtr., about 40 feet from the Northern Co.'s house, caught fire, but the blaze was extinguished with chemicals with little damage.

## NEBRASKA

Hardy, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n is installing a gasoline station.

Powell, Neb.—The old grain elevator here, owned by Walter Ware, burned May 11; loss, \$3,000. It contained but 52 bus. of wheat.

Edgar, Neb.—The district court has confirmed the sheriff's sale of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here to Henry Koehler, of Edgar.

Omaha, Neb.—The Cargill Grain Co. has let the contract to the Jas. Stewart Corp. to rebuild its storage elevator damaged by a dust explosion Nov. 20.

Valley, Neb.—Trenmor Cone, 67 years of age, died at his home here late in April. As a young man he owned and operated the only elevator in Saunders County.

Motala (Minden p. o.), Neb.—The Motala Farmers Grain Co. will install a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 18x9-foot platform. Eck Olsen has the contract.

Minden, Neb.—The Stadler Bros. Grain Co. has leased the Minden Grain Co.'s elevator. Improvements have been made in the driveway, Eck Olsen doing the work.

West Point, Neb.—By prying open a rear door, thieves entered the Schinstock Bros. elevator during the night of Apr. 25 and stole nine bus. of alfalfa seed, belonging to the Norco Mills and valued at \$155.

Columbus, Neb.—Leland Olson, an employee of the Hord Grain Co. here, was granted compensation, for injuries received in the course of his employment, of \$12 per week from Nov. 5, 1934, until such time as disability ceases. Payment of compensation will cease if he refuses to submit to herniotomy. Medical, surgical and hospital care are to be furnished by the defendant.

Fremont, Neb.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s plant here was damaged by two dust explosions, on May 16; loss, estimated at \$50,000; insured. The damage is reported to have been confined largely to the part of the plant built in 1917. The 1,200,000-bu. elevator, which contained 100,000 bus. of wheat, was said to have been practically unharmed. Showers of concrete, brick and glass, torn from the sides of the main elevator, were scattered over an area equivalent to four square blocks. Five workmen had left the scene of the explosions just a moment before they occurred, so no one was injured, with the exception of two who had their eyebrows singed. The explosions tore four 65-foot deep holes in the five-inch concrete walls. Practically all windows in 16 concrete tanks extending 200 feet east of the main building were shattered. Work of repairing the damage will begin at once.

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CHICAGO ILLINOIS



Oakdale, Neb.—Burdette Boyes, who has been operating the Oakdale Mills for some time as a feed mill and dealing in grain, has resumed the manufacture of flour. The mill has been thoroughly renovated and remodeled.

Aurora, Neb.—Arrested for stealing iron from the Hord Grain Co.'s elevator here, John Derr, operating an auto repair shop here, pleaded guilty and was given 15 days in county jail, sentenced to make double restitution and to pay the costs of the prosecution. The value of the iron taken was \$34.

## NEW ENGLAND

Taunton, Mass.—Fire swept the plant of the Narragansett Milling Co. recently, destroying a storage building filled with hay and spreading to nearby structures.—L. V. S.

Winchester, Mass.—Damage estimated at \$2,500 was caused by fire, that to be of incendiary origin, at the storage building of the C. H. Symmes Grain Co., in the rear of 753 Main St., May 8. The building contained some grain and 18 tons of straw and salt packing hay.—L. V. S.

North Grafton, Mass.—The three-story factory building of the Atlas Yeast Corp. here was destroyed by fire May 11; damage estimated at \$100,000. The fire is believed by police to have been incendiary. The plant has been working at full capacity since last November, employing 35. The corporation is being sued by a group of North Grafton residents for alleged pollution of the waters of Pratt's Pond with waste material.—L. V. S.

## BOSTON LETTER

George F. Mallen, of the grain brokerage house of R. N. MacDonald, has been made an active member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.—L. V. S.

Grain & Flour Exchange members have appointed a golf com'tee for 1935, consisting of R. N. MacDonald, grain broker, as chairman; Paul T. Rothwell and W. B. Chadbourne.—L. V. S.

Frank W. Wise, treas. of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, who recently observed his 85th birthday, left by steamer for Yarmouth, N. S., with Mrs. Wise, to make their 39th annual fishing expedition into the virgin surroundings of the headwaters of the Tasquet River, Nova Scotia.—L. V. S.

## NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J.—A new four-story building, to be used for the storage of cod liver oil, is under construction here for the Health Products Corp., which manufactures concentrated cod liver oil for poultry and livestock. The new building will house thirteen 16,000-gallon tanks, giving the company a total storage capacity of approximately 500,000 gallons.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Niles P. Hough, of West Hartford, Conn., a retired trader on the Produce Exchange, died May 1, in his 91st year.

Geneva, N. Y.—The C. C. Davidson Milling Corp.'s 300-barrel mill here has been rented by Joseph Moskowitz, owner and operator of a rye mill in Troy, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include James R. Reynolds, of Liverpool, England; George E. Getchell, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and Frank E. Yohe, the last two being associate members.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At the recent annual meeting of the Buffalo Flour Club John B. Stouten, sec'y-treas. of the Lewis Grain Co., was elected pres.; Frank Birkenmeyer, vice-pres., and Elmer J. Koehnlein, re-elected sec'y-treas.

Camden, N. Y.—W. H. McDaniels & Son are remodeling and enlarging their feed mill, putting in a loading platform and installing a new one-ton feed mixer, electrically driven. A new building back of the mill will house oyster shell, salt and similar commodities.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Adolph Mayer is an applicant for membership in the Buffalo Corn Exchange to represent the Continental Export Co., of Kansas City and St. Louis, and the Continental Grain Co., of New York. Mr. Mayer is local manager of the Continental Grain Co., lessee of the Connecting Terminal Elvtr. here.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An office has been opened in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. for the Check-board Elvtr. Co., of St. Louis, by Anger Armstrong, who will act as a jobber for feedstuffs, especially wheat feeds. Mr. Armstrong has been local manager for the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. and formerly with the Ralston Purina Co.

New York, N. Y.—Nominees for officers of the Produce Exchange have been chosen as follows: Pres., Robert W. Capps; vice-pres., Thomas F. Baker, and treas., John McD. Murray. Board of managers: Harold L. Bache, W. S. R. Beane, Murdoch M. Brown, Moses Cohen, Edwin Stern and Leopold Stern. Election will be held on June 3.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Ardoch, N. D.—George A. Halliday, elevator man here, died at his home, Apr. 27, at the age of 47 years.

Prosper, N. D.—Wind damaged sheeting on the elevator roof of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. on May 4.

Kindred, N. D.—It is reported that a \$16,000 dividend was recently distributed by the Kindred Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Argusville, N. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned at 10 p. m., May 9, together with about 5,000 bus. of grain.

Hazleton, N. D.—The advisability of again organizing a farmers' elevator company here and acquiring an elevator is being discussed.

Roth, N. D.—The warehouse attached to the west end of the elevator of the Farmers National Grain Corp. was blown over by a wind-storm on Apr. 30.

Minto, N. D.—The Grain Growers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this station has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale to be installed in its elevator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The construction of a 25,000-ton capacity warehouse at the State Mill & Elvtr. has been authorized by the Industrial Commission and the mill given permission to enter the breakfast food field.

Watford City, N. D.—The Watford City Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently voted to buy the west elevator from the Montana & Dakota Grain Co., which has been closing out its line of elevators. The capacity of the local house is about 30,000 bus.

Ray, N. D.—Preliminary steps have been taken by farmers of this community to organize a farmers' union elevator company, which will be completed about July 1, provided there is prospect of a crop, and the elevator now being operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp. will become the property of the local company.

## OHIO

West Alexandria, O.—The Piqua Milling Co. has installed a one-ton Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Bellefontaine, O.—Farm Bureau Service Co. has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Cracked Corn Machine.

Springfield, O.—The mill property of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Milling Ass'n has been leased by the Union National Mill.

Wakeman, O.—Wind broke several window lights and damaged some of the siding on the elevator of the Wakeman Milling Co. on May 9.

Toledo, O.—The Norris Grain Co. has moved to its new quarters on the fifth floor of the Produce Exchange Bldg., the new home of the Board of Trade.

Toledo, O.—The Cargill Grain Co., formerly located in the Board of Trade Bldg., is now located at 306 Produce Exchange Bldg.—Cargill, D. L. Norby, mgr.

Lyndon, O.—The Lyndon Farmers Grain Co. has recently installed machinery, including a hammer mill, sheller, etc., furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Lockland, O.—We are improving our facilities for unloading trucks quicker than formerly and for faster loading of railroad cars. We are also making repairs.—John Mueller Co.

Springfield, O.—Manuel Messer is installing a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive, and plans to make feeds under his own brand and do a general custom mixing business.

Jamestown, O.—C. E. Lloyd, proprietor of the Jamestown Grain Co., has leased his elevator to Milton A. Oliver and Delma A. Oliver, who have purchased his stock of grain, feed and coal and will continue the business under the name of Oliver Grain Co.

Columbus, O.—At the recent convention of the Ohio Millers Ass'n, held in this city, the following officers were elected: Pres., Robert C. Hess, of Athens; vice-pres., W. H. Moody, of Shelby. Directors: J. W. Enright, of Toledo; J. H. Folk, of St. Marys; M. W. Connell, of Coshocton; C. R. Patterson, of Piketon, and R. W. Simpson, of Mt. Vernon.

Kenton, O.—The elevator formerly owned and operated by the W. B. Gramlich Co. (reported in the Apr. 10 Journals as having been bot by O. W. Cole in March) has been leased to Fred W. Dierksheide, of Pemberville, O., and opened for service on May 4. A complete line of grain, feeds, seeds, coal, etc., will be carried. A feed mixer will be installed in the near future.

Rising Sun, O.—The Sun Grain Ass'n is erecting a two-story building, 78x60, to occupy the space from the office building to the wall of the driveway into the elevator. It will be of frame construction, with steel siding and roofing. The present railroad siding will run thru the building and will furnish unloading facilities on either side. One corner of the new structure will be used for the company's office, another part will be a display and salesroom and another part will house the new stock of lumber and builders' supplies being added to the lines handled. George Grover is manager of the elevator.

## OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—P. J. Mullin has closed his office at Fort Worth and has opened an office in the First National Bank Bldg. here, where he is operating as the P. J. Mullin Grain Co.

El Reno, Okla.—New scales, with 34x9-foot concrete scale beds, to accommodate long trucks, have been installed recently by both the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. and the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Jefferson, Okla.—The Hacker Flour Mills are erecting a new 120,000-bu. elevator here, which will give the local plant a total storage capacity of 250,000 bus. June 1 is the date set for completion of the addition.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. has sold its local elevator to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, which recently completed a new organization. Jimmie Enochs has been selected as manager of the elevator.

Perry, Okla.—I have leased my grain elevator and feed business here to the Stillwater Milling Co., of Stillwater, Okla., which takes possession June 1. I have operated this elevator for 35 years, and always enjoyed a good business. Am now old enough to retire.—E. J. Miller (E. J. Miller Grain Co.).

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Hennessey, Okla.—Forcing entrance thru a screened window during the night of Apr. 30, burglars stole \$3.15 from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. & Co-op. Ass'n. Some warehouse receipts and railroad checks were not disturbed.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Raymond Helt, employe of the Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co., fell in the wheat tempering bins a distance of 65 feet and suffered a compound fracture of his left leg and severe bruises. He was taken to the Kingfisher Hospital.

Hinton, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Exchange Co. has bot the Zobich Trading Co.'s elevator, lot, oil warehouse, store buildings and other buildings. The Farmers Co. lost its elevator by fire in February, as previously reported. The Zobich Co. has had an elevator in Hinton since the early days.

Enid, Okla.—A jury returned a verdict rendering judgment of \$12,500 for the plaintiff in the damage suit of Marcella Rodgers, administrator, against the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Terminal Elvtr. Corp., the suit growing out of the death of a workman for the company. The man plunged to his death from a manlift during a construction job.

Autwine (Ponca City p. o.), Okla.—A 10,000-bu. elevator here (that had not been operating for some time) was demolished by a storm of tornado proportions during the last week of April. Little more than 100 yards north of it, another elevator, that of A. J. Esch, of similar proportions and containing about 7,000 bus. of wheat, was scarcely touched.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co.'s new plant, replacing that burned last August, is nearing completion. The storage bins, having a capacity of 650,000 bus., have already been completed. Another part of the new plant is an extensive chemical laboratory. The mill will have a capacity of 1,200 barrels of flour per day, 500 barrels of cornmeal and 500 tons of mixed feed. Plans are being made for an elaborate formal opening. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract for construction of the new plant.

Yukon, Okla.—John F. Kroutil and five of his relatives owning stock in the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., have been made defendants in a suit brot by E. G. Fisher, a minority stockholder, holding 46 shares, and who was formerly warehouse foreman at the mill, and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Kroutil, for an accounting and the recovery of \$780,514 allegedly due the corporation. Fisher alleges the Krutills bot the Dobry interests in May, 1934, for \$305,549, using the company's funds, and that Kroutil owes the mill \$46,878 profits from grain speculation.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Trinidad, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co.'s local elevator burned on Apr. 22. It was a total loss.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Shawen's Feed Store recently installed a feed mill capable of mixing 500 pounds of feed at one time.

Shedd, Ore.—New equipment for their feed mill was recently bot by E. F. Thompson and his son, George, who operate the mill in connection with their Thompson Bros. Flour Mills.

Corvallis, Ore.—A debtor's petition in bankruptcy has been filed by August Fischer, former owner of the Fischer Bros. Milling Co., with liabilities listed at \$25,000 and assets at \$55,000.

Goldendale, Wash.—Deal is pending for the Klickitat Valley Grain Growers to purchase all of the Farmers National Warehouse Co.'s properties in this district.—J. H. A., Klickitat Farmers Union.

Portland, Ore.—A. M. Chrystall, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.'s grain department manager, is making a three months' visit to his old home in Aberdeen, Scotland, which he has not seen for 24 years, accompanied by his wife and two children.

Portland, Ore.—N. J. Barbare, sec'y for Kerr Gifford & Co. here for several years past and connected with that firm for about 26 years, resigned May 1 to engage in a general grain business for himself as a dealer and jobber of wheat, opening offices in the Lewis Bldg.

Dry Creek (Walla Walla p. o.), Wash.—The three 110,000-bu. elevators being built in the Walla Walla district for the Walla Walla Grain Growers by G. R. Hugunin (as reported in the Apr. 24 Journals) are located at Dry Creek, Eureka and Clyde, all in Walla Walla County.

Spokane, Wash.—The board of directors of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, meeting at the Davenport Hotel, this city, Apr. 29, approved a plan for the re-organization of the ass'n to make it representative of every element of the industry. The board accepted the new by-laws, offered by the sec'y, Ron Kennedy, which will be presented to the entire membership of the ass'n at the annual convention to be held in this city June 13 to 15.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—When the Boyd-Conlee Co., headquarters, Spokane, Wash., recently purchased the plant and business of the Bonners Ferry Grain & Milling Co., as reported in the Feb. 27 Journals, consolidating the business with its own grain and milling operations here, it was first decided to continue the business under the name of the Bonners Ferry Grain & Milling Co., but last month the decision was made to incorporate under the name of the Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co.

Salem, Ore.—The entire staffs of all divisions of the State Agricultural Dept. met at the Fair Grounds on the evening of May 4, at the invitation of the new director of agriculture, Solon T. White, for the purpose of getting acquainted with each other and with their new "chief," and of being imbued with the spirit of co-operation. All division chiefs were there, 47 men from the state grain inspection department at Portland and representatives from outside divisions, heads of the plant industry, of the animal industry, of foods and dairies, grain inspection and market enforcement.

Lewiston, Ida.—A public hearing on the petition of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. for a tariff of \$1 per ton handling and 15 cents per ton a month storage was completed here by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission early this month, and the matter taken under advisement. Northern Idaho warehousemen favor the new rate, their contention being that the present 75-cent handling and 10-cent storage rates are ruinous. A ruling that developed out of the hearing is that the state has no jurisdiction beyond the warehouse door and that a warehouseman can not include in his handling charges the cost of loading cars, etc.

The 220,000-bu. elevator under construction for the Pendleton Grain Growers, at Fulton, Ore.; the 100,000-bu. addition for the Weston Grain Growers, at Weston, Ore. (now completed), and the three 110,000-bu. elevators for the Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., at Dry Creek (Walla Walla p. o.), Eureka and Clyde, Wash., all of which contracts for construction were given to G. R. Hugunin (as reported in the Apr. 24 Journals), are all equipped with two legs using 12x6 Salem Buckets, with SKF Bearings from boot to head shaft; truck scales are the Fairbanks 9x22, 15-ton, with C W Truck Dump; shipping scales are the Richardson Automatic 8-bu.; distributing spouts are the improved double distributors. The elevators are to be covered with corrugated iron. Owing to the fact that these houses are not on power lines, McCormick-Deering Diesel Power Units PD 40 are being installed.

## PENNSYLVANIA

South Langhorne, Pa.—Tower Poultry Farms have recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with feed at floor level.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Gorman, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son have sold their local elevator to the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Bancroft, S. D.—Two elevators at this point were recently purchased by George P. Sexauer & Son, of Brookings, S. D.

## SOUTHEAST

Mt. Ulla, N. C.—The Mill Bridge Roller Mills, which the late J. W. Sloan formerly operated, have been taken over by James A. Sloan.

Marianna, Fla.—A storage warehouse at the Brandon Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, believed to have started from an overheated stove, on the afternoon of May 2; loss, estimated at \$1,500.

Atlanta, Ga.—Hereafter the business of Theo. W. Martin, grain, feed and flour broker, will be known as Theo. W. Martin & Son, manufacturers' agents. Howard, the son, has been with his father for over two years. New offices have been opened in the William Oliver Bldg.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Dixie Hay, Grain, Feed & Cotton Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000.

## TEXAS

Pampa, Tex.—The National Grain Elvtr. here is being remodeled.—N. C.

Wolfe City, Tex.—A custom flour mill is under construction here for W. R. Setzler.

Coleman, Tex.—The Wilson Elvtr. is under construction here, E. J. Powell & Son having the contract.

Ralls, Tex.—The buildings and machinery of the Alliance Milling Co. were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on May 9.

Pampa, Tex.—The Southwest Milling Co.'s plant was completely destroyed by fire on Apr. 9. Thru an oversight of the owner there was no insurance.—Neal Cross, mgr.

Lark, Tex.—On May 6 an electric motor in the plant of the J. N. Beasley Elvtr. Co., Inc., caught on fire and burned, but by using fire extinguishers the elevator man confined the fire mainly to the motor.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s new plant is nearing completion. The new elevator, having a capacity of about 500,000 bus., is receiving wheat now and the first unit of the mill is expected to be ready for operation by July. All milling activities will be transferred from the downtown plant to the new one in the fall, but the downtown elevators will be continued in use. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract for the new plant, as reported in the Jan. 9 Journals.

## WISCONSIN

Almena, Wis.—The Sandberg Feed Mill here has been bot by Bill Hollerud.

Montello, Wis.—Gust Otto's feed mill that burned recently will be rebuilt.

Bear Creek, Wis.—The elevator belonging to Arnold Kieselhorst is being razed and the lumber will be salvaged and sold. The house was erected about 35 years ago.

Osseo, Wis.—In a no-accident contest recently, sponsored by an insurance company in 10 states, S. E. Lee, operator of the Osseo Feed Mill, was one of the winners. Over 1,200 concerns entered the contest.

Avalon, Wis.—John B. Johnson, who operates the Avalon Mills, has offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of the thieves who stole the entire stock of seeds from the mill on Apr. 9, also a motor truck.

Zenda, Wis.—Early in the morning of Apr. 21, \$2,500 worth of timothy, alsike and alfalfa seed was stolen from the plant of the Burlington Feed Co. here. The thieves are believed to be the same ones who robbed the Avalon Mills, at Avalon, Wis., less than two weeks before. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the guilty parties by Walter Uebele, of the Burlington Co.

# Fort Worth

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*Grains, Stocks, Provisions*

**Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.**

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**The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.**

*Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments*



## MILWAUKEE LETTER

New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include F. J. Bergenthal, vice-pres. of the Red Star Yeast & Products Co.

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange will move to its new quarters on Saturday, May 25, and will open for business in the Grain & Stock Exchange Bldg., S. W. corner of E. Mason and N. Milwaukee sts., on Monday, May 27. The formal opening of the new building will be announced later.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y.

Chris Kurth, head of the Kurth Malting Co., this city, his wife, son and daughter were injured, on Apr. 11, in a head-on automobile accident on the Blue Mound Road, and were taken to the Milwaukee County General Hospital, suffering from severe cuts and bruises. The driver of the other car was said to have been on the wrong side of the road.

The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. is increasing its capitalization, the preferred issue from 85,000 shares of \$15 par to 125,000 shares, while the common will be raised from 500,000 shares to 560,000. It is expected that the additional preferred stock will be marketed later this year to reimburse the company for the cost of erecting its new \$750,000 malting plant, which was put into operation this past winter.

## Grain Imports

New York recently received two cargoes of flaxseed from Argentina.

Argentine wheat amounting to 296,000 bus. arrived May 13 at Albany.

Canadian barley arrivals last week included 300,541 bus. at Buffalo and Milwaukee.

Manitowoc, Wis., on May 11 received 1,200 tons of barley from Antwerp, Belgium.

Milwaukee on May 10 received a cargo of 109,951 bus. wheat and 96,450 bus. barley from Canada.

Three more vessels have been chartered for shipments of rye from Poland to the United States.

Milwaukee received a cargo of 120,000 bus. corn from South Africa May 10. It was unloaded at the Cargill Elevator for the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co.

Argentine oats continue to pour into the United States at different ports. Houston received 1,407,829 bus. during April. New Orleans and Mobile received 244,622 bus. last week.

A shipload of barley malt is reported on the way from Belgium to Milwaukee, Wis. This will not increase the demand for barley grown in the U. S. A., but Mr. Wallace has not instructed Belgium to reduce its barley acreage.

Hemp seed, the first large shipment of the kind, amounting to 3,000 tons, was received recently at Shadyside, N. J., and reloaded into barges for Buffalo, where the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has the special machinery required to grind the seed. Sacked in Manchuria the bags were cut open for bulk loading into the barges.

Corn arrivals from abroad recently have been 121,000 bus. at New Orleans from Roumania, and a considerable quantity at Albany. Charters for May loading in Argentina to Boston and North Atlantic ports and Albany are, 7,500 tons by the steamer Trekieve, 6,500 tons by the steamer Aenos, 7,000 tons by the steamer Strymon and 6,800 tons by the steamer Antonis G. Lemos.

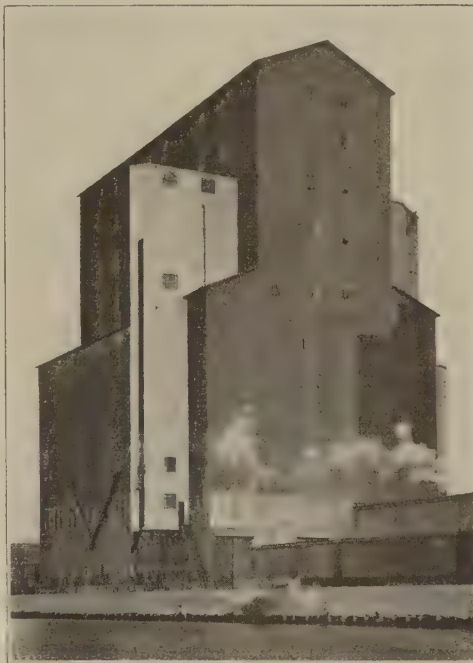
Seventeen steamships left Argentina last week for the United States with 60,611 metric tons of corn, equivalent to 2,382,000 bus., the charterers having the privilege of diverting after reaching the Barbadoes. Total of April shipments to the United States was 3,280,000 bus., and so far this season shipments have been 19,683,000 bus. The Argentine corn growers have Mr. Wallace and the drouth to thank for the attractive U. S. market.

Chinch bugs have been delayed three weeks by the wet and cold of April-May. More chills to them!

## Marine Leg Installed at Chicago Elevator

Barge and lake traffic in grain has caused several Chicago terminal elevators to install marine legs. The latest is the 15,000 bu. per hour crosshead type marine leg installed by John S. Metcalf for Norris Grain Co. in the 2,250,000 bu. Norris Elevator A, at 98th street and the Calumet River.

The tower for the Norris installation is 14x29



15,000 bus. Marine Tower of Norris Elevator A at South Chicago

ft., 134 ft. high, built with structural steel frame and covered with corrugated galvanized iron. This is supported by a reinforced concrete foundation on the dock.

The steel encased leg is 85 ft. long between boot and head pulley centers. Mounted on a crosshead, the leg is raised or lowered thru a 52 ft. vertical range with a hoist driven by a 15 h.p. motor. Another 15 h.p. motor actuates the pusher that thrusts the leg outward from the tower.

Elevating of grain from the holds of boats or barges is done with 20x8 inch Buffalo buckets, set in a single row, 12½ inches center to center, on a 22 inch, Diamond 6-ply, rubber covered elevator belt. A roller-bearing boot pulley guides the 187 ft. belt at the bottom. At the top the belt is carried over a 72 inch, rubber covered head pulley, turning at 38.4 r.p.m. to discharge the grain thru a spout to a garner bin in the elevator.

The leg is driven by a 1,200 r.p.m., 50 h.p. motor, mounted on the crosshead. Speed reduction is thru cut spur gears between the motor and a jack shaft, then roller chain to the head shaft.

A 4-drum shovel unit with 30 h.p. motor, installed in the tower, pulls the clean-up shovels, used to drag grain from the corners of the holds to points where the marine leg can pick it up.

All wiring for the lights and for the individual, fan-cooled, totally enclosed motors is carried in approved rigid conduits.

In two weeks of operation following completion this marine tower unloaded one large lake boat and several bargeloads of grain.

Judge Brewster of the federal district court ruled May 17 that the federal license on the Boston milk market is void and unenforceable, dismissing suits brought against dairy companies by the Sec'y of Agriculture.

## Grain Carriers

St. Louis, Mo.—The Mississippi Valley Ass'n has complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the rates ex-river from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis to the south, and from Peoria east, by rail.

The transcontinental railroads on May 10 asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to reduce the rate on corn from the middle west to the Pacific Coast and on barley from the Pacific coast to the east, to meet water competition.

Winter operation of the gates in the dam at Canton, Mo., will be made possible by electric heating of the huge rollers, 109 ft. long and 20 ft. in diameter, placed horizontally across the stream to form the dam, to keep the ends of the drums free from ice.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Islais Creek Grain Terminal Corporation has complained against unreasonable water rates on grain exacted by the E. V. Rideout Co., alleging the rate from Suisun to Oakland and Alameda, on grain consigned to wharves or export terminals in the course of foreign commerce is \$1.10 a ton of 2,000 pounds, minimum weight 200,000 pounds, and that the rate from Suisun to San Francisco is \$1.50 a ton of 2,000 pounds. It is alleged prejudice and discrimination against San Francisco and complainant result.

Washington, D. C.—Herman A. Bayless, counsel for the Mississippi River System Carriers Ass'n and for the American Barge Line Co., appeared before the house com'te on merchant marine and fisheries to oppose Co-ordinator Eastman's bill, H. R. 5379, for regulation of freight and passenger carriers by water. He said the attempt to classify carriers as common, contract and private and to place them in separate compartments was economically unsound. He opposed restricting water carriers to a particular classification. "The only two proponents of this bill among the Mississippi River system carriers are the Mississippi Valley Barge Line, and the Federal Barge Lines, owned and operated by the government, both of which are high-cost common carriers. Their desire for this regulation unquestionably is to secure higher rates for their services in order to operate at a profit and not to serve the public interest, which is cheap transportation."

Creosote is still recognized as the most effective material for barrier construction to prevent migration of chinch bugs from small grain to corn, but experiments in Iowa and Illinois have demonstrated the efficiency of creosote impregnated paper for use in place of a line of creosote poured on the ground. Such a method will probably prove especially useful in certain areas of Indiana where the soil, because of its crumbly or dusty nature, did not permit the most effective construction of the furrow-creosote barrier.—J. J. Davis, entomologist of Purdue University.

ADVANCE NOTICE  
Change in Freight Rates

Shippers may obtain advance notice of all changes in railroad freight tariffs through THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, released every Saturday from Chicago with complete list of official filings of new tariffs and supplements registered by the carriers in Washington 30 days before effective dates of rates as required by law. Also contains the proposed rate changes docketed with the railroad rate committees (Central Freight Association, Southwestern Freight Bureau, etc.) both by shippers and carriers.

Cost per issue: 50 cents. Sample copy mailed free to grain shippers and brokers who address us on their business letterhead. THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, 418 South Market Street, Chicago.



# Field Seeds

**Bemidji, Minn.**—Seed cleaning equipment has been installed by the Crookston Milling Co.

**Moscow, Idaho.**—W. A. Lauder has removed into larger quarters for his seed and feed business.

**Buckeye, Ariz.**—An addition to its warehouse has recently been completed by the Buckeye Seed & Feed Co.

**Hemet, Cal.**—The Farrar-Loomis Seed Co. expects to handle 15,000 bags of sugar beet seed this year, grown under contract.

**Albany, N. Y.**—The F. A. Sherman Co., dealing in seeds, has filed schedules in involuntary bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$25,583; assets, \$28,959.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America will hold its annual meeting here June 27 to 29 in connection with the meeting of the American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The federal seed buying service is reputed to have 800,000 bus. of oats in store at St. Louis looking for buyers who want them for seed. But so far it has found a seed market for only 150,000 bus.

**Correctionville, Ia.**—The Sioux Supply Co. has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock, to deal in seeds and feeds. The incorporators are Leon Strawn, pres.; Nels Nelson, vice-pres., and Bert Fullerton, sec'y-treas.

**Washington, D. C.**—Prices of the durum wheat seed held by the A.A.A. as part of its seed conservation program have been reduced from \$1.60 a bus., as originally announced, to \$1.40. The reduction will apply to the entire durum stock of about 800,000 bus., the A.A.A. announced.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—The treatment of seed with coal tar, creosote, and similar substances as a means of preventing mice and birds from removing the seed and eating it, delays germination and frequently results in a serious loss, according to G. C. Oderkirk, of the U. S. Biological Survey and Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department.

**Redmond, Ore.**—The Central Oregon Seed Co. has been organized by A. C. Heston of Powell Butte, A. W. Heston of Portland, and R. H. Wilson of Terrebonne, to engage in the purchase and sale of seeds June 1. Seed cleaning equipment will be installed in the Ferguson warehouse, which has been acquired, and marketing connections have been established in the Eastern states.

**Olympia, Wash.**—Under the sales tax packet seeds are taxable at retail. This means that the retail tax must be collected on sales of seeds in packets of eight ounces and less. The aim, of course, was to exempt definitely

agricultural seeds used in producing commercial crops, but to apply the tax on flower and garden seeds. Sales of less-than-sack-lots may be wholesale, if actually sold for commercial production. Otherwise they are retail, and taxable. While the presumption is that less-than-sack-lots are retail and taxable, exceptions are quite possible if the buyer is actually buying commercially and selling his products. Since, however, such cases are exceptions, some dealers are protecting themselves in such sales by having such buyers sign each such sales slip, stamping thereon some such endorsement as the following: "I certify that this purchase is made for the purpose of commercial production. Signed ....."—Floyd Oles, Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n, Seattle.

## Entertainment at Southern Seedsmen's Convention

Sight-seeing airplane trips for visitors will be provided by the local com'te for those attending the annual meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Louisville, Ky., June 20 to 22.

For Friday the steamer DeLuxe JS has been chartered for an all day trip up the Ohio River, during which the meeting will be continued. Luncheon on the boat will be provided by the seedsmen of Louisville.

On Saturday the visitors will be made welcome at the Louisville Boat Club, where those who care to may swim.

The annual banquet will be given Thursday evening.

The business sessions as well as the banquet will be held in the attractive roof garden of the Hotel Brown. In an adjoining room will be tables for exhibits.

The program for the business sessions soon will be announced.

## Program Pacific Seedsmen

For the 10th annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n to be held at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash., on May 31 and June 1, the program includes an address of welcome by Governor Martin, response by Lester L. Morse of San Francisco, address by Pres. Frank Leckenby, report by Sec'y-Treas. L. S. Haven, Santa Ana, Cal.; address on industry control and self government by Chas. J. Brand; report on the California Seed Council by John Knox, Stockton, Cal., and on qualifications of a seedsmen by W. B. Merrill, Albany, Ore.

The annual banquet will be held at 7:15 p. m. at the Seattle Yacht Club, with entertainment followed by dancing.

After the meeting, June 2, a trip to Mount Rainier has been organized, in new buses provided by the seedsmen of the three states.

For those coming by boat from California

arrangements have been made to board the steamer Emma Alexander at San Francisco at 6 p. m., Tuesday, May 28, arriving at Seattle at 7 a. m., May 31.

The ladies will be taken on a sight-seeing trip Friday.

## Seed Meeting at Springfield, Illinois

Members of the Illinois Seed Trade Ass'n and several seedsmen from out of the state were present at a conference called by L. A. Moore, superintendent of plant industry of Illinois, at Springfield, May 6, to familiarize them with the state seed law.

W. G. Kelly of Peoria, sec'y of the Illinois Seed Trade Ass'n, presided at the meeting, which was held in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Professor Hackleman of the University of Illinois, told of the soybean situation, stating indications are that the soybean acreage will be increased about 50% over last year; that a continuation of rainy weather may reduce the chinch bugs to such an extent as to cause farmers to raise more corn in which case the soybean acreage will be reduced. The planting of too much corn might prove as hazardous to the corn grower as overplanting of soybeans would, on account of the 40% shortage of the 1935 hog crop.

Suitable varieties of beans for different parts of the state, according to Professor Hackleman, are as follows: For southern Illinois: Virginia, Peking, Laredo, Wilson and Sable; for central and northern Illinois: Illini, Manchu, and Danfield were recommended.

It was pointed out that from 1919 to 1924 the average yield of soybeans in Illinois was 13½ bushels per acre. During the last five years the average yield has been 18¼ bushels per acre. This increase was brought about by the use of better seed and by the use of better methods of cultivation and more careful preparation of the seed bed. Experiments show that two bushels of seed per acre are sufficient for maximum results.

After dinner the purity of seed stocks was enlarged upon by Superintendent Moore; and J. E. Barnes, botanist of the division of seed inspection, outlined the Canada thistle problem.

## SOYBEAN SEED

Manchu, Illini, Black Wilson  
Ebony and other varieties  
Clean, Weed-free Stock

Quick Truck or Freight Service from

STANDARD SEED CO.

Des Moines, Ia.

Spencer, Ia.

Davenport, Ia.

## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

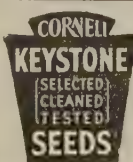
Clover and Timothy Seeds

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Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy  
SOY BEANS

## FIELD SEEDS

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### SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City	- - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls	- - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk	- - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll	- - - - -	Iowa
Billings	- - - - -	Mont.
Algona	- - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont	- - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea	- - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request



## Light Seeding of Oats Produces Well

Seeding 2 bus. of oats per acre instead of 4 will give almost equal results in the final yield.

In five years of experiments at the Ames, Ia., experiment station, Iowa 105 yielded almost identically the same when seeded at the rates of 2 and 4 bus. per acre. Silvermine and Kherson yielded about 6 bus. more per acre under the heavier seeding.

At the Illinois experiment station a difference of 2½ bus. per acre in yield resulted from the heavier seeding.

## Hope Wheat

By J. ALLEN CLARK, U. S. D. A.

Many tests in rust infested fields and greenhouses have shown definitely that Hope wheat has the ability to grow and mature grain without being damaged or hardly infected by stem rust. These experiments also reveal that Hope has this control not only to a greater degree than other wheats, but that it is a differently inherited reaction. Hope and other related wheats are described as "near-immune." The wheat that have been displaced in the breeding material were described as "resistant." In the near-immune wheats the rust fungus cannot get a start to do damage. The "resistant" wheats were able to grow in spite of restricted rust attacks.

For the practical wheat breeder this new character of "near immunity" is particularly desirable because it is what geneticists call a "dominant" character. The rust reactions of durum and other resistant wheats were formerly "recessive" characters. It has been found that there is a much greater chance of success in breeding with a "dominant" character. Large numbers of nearly-immune plants and strains are obtained as hybrids and the breeder can select the most desirable of these for further testing. With the recessive inheritance the resistant strains were few and it was hard to find them and most difficult for the breeder to obtain any desirable strains out of such limited material.

Hope wheat was bred from a cross between Marquis wheat and Yoroslav emmer. Emmer is another species of wheat, differing materially from common wheat. Hope inherited its rust reaction from emmer. E. S. McFadden, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, made the cross, hoping to combine the good qualities of Marquis with the rust reaction of emmer. As it turned out, Hope did not become an important commercial variety and it is grown only in the worst rust sections. It does not stand drought and heat well, is easily injured by spring frosts, is comparatively low in yield and in test weight per bushel. To a remarkable degree, however, it has proved of great value as a parent in crosses. It crosses readily; the hybrid kernels are fertile; and it transmits to a certain percentage of the hybrid strains this dominant near-immune reaction from rust.

Growing thousands of strains having Hope "blood" has demonstrated that near-immunity is inherited as a definite Mendelian character. In the Hope and Marquis cross there were near-immune, resistant, and susceptible strains breeding true, and four types of segregation. The results were explained genetically on a two factor basis. Similar results have been obtained from other crosses and proved the inheritance in other ways, most recently from strains three crosses removed from emmer.

Strains of Hope and Ceres and other crosses have been produced, which are not damaged by drouth and heat as is Hope. Many high yielding hybrid strains with a high test weight per bushel and other desirable quality factors for milling and bread-making are now under trial in breeding nurseries.

Wheat is one of the plants that is ordinarily self-fertilized. So, when once a near-immune variety is developed, it retains that character. The work of the breeders is now less difficult

than in former years when working with a recessive character. Nearly all of the breeding material in nurseries for rust control have Hope or related strains in their parentage and have been selected for the near-immune character. Wheat varieties of the future may be expected to have a greater protection against rust losses than is provided by the present resistant varieties.

## New Washington Seed Law

Effective June 21, 1935, new regulations governing foul weed seeds will be enforced in the state of Washington, under Chapter 140, Laws of 1935.

Sales of agricultural seeds are prohibited when containing more than five seeds to the pound of quack grass, dodder, fanweed, perennial sow thistle and poverty weed; any bind weed (wild morning glory) Canada thistle or cockle; more than 90 to the pound of Russian thistle, charlock, Jim Hill mustard, buckhorn plantain, dandelion and sheep sorrel; cereal grain, vetch or pea seed containing more than 15 wild oat seeds to the pound.

A seed license is required for each regular place of business at which agricultural or vegetable seeds are sold in bulk, which means also packaged seeds when the packages are over eight ounces in weight. It further provides that weed seeds of kinds not mentioned above when found in any seed samples shall be classed as impurities, and the approximate percentage of impurities must appear on the tag or label if it totals two per cent or more.

## Sorghums in Texas

Sorghums are the important source of roughage in Texas, furnishing the bulk of the hay, bundle forage, and silage. Sumac, Honey, and Sourless are considered the best varieties producing well at all substations of the Texas Experiment Station. Certain new hybrid varieties are promising.

Recommended planting dates of sorgo for forage are late May and June for west Texas, April 15 to May 15 for central Texas, and late March and early April for the region south and west of San Antonio. The favorable planting period covers about 6 weeks in all areas of Texas except the northern Panhandle.

Spacings of from 1 to 4 in. apart in the row are indicated for forage and of from 5 to 6 in. for seed production. A 2-in. stand may usually be expected from planting 5 lb. per acre in rows and 5- to 6-in. stands from 2 lb. per acre. From 1 to 2 bu. per acre is advised when sorgo is broadcasted for hay.

Sorghum seed infected with smut or of unknown origin should be treated with copper carbonate before planting.

## Shackling the Farmers' Markets

Prices of grain never advance when trading is light on the contract commodity markets of this country.

This frequently proved axiom of the grain industry is drawing serious attention from many groups at the present time because of the stagnant condition of trade on all grain exchanges.

The listlessness is attributed by marketing authorities to pending legislation and existing conditions.

The *Pennsylvania Farmer's* market review states:

"The grain markets are at a standstill, and with new regulatory legislation now up before Congress there is no life in the market and almost no hope.

"Practical market men realize that to whatever extent the speculator, who carries the risk and makes narrow margins possible, is driven out of the market the burden will be put on the grower in the form of wider margins...

"The open interest in wheat on the Chicago board is the smallest in months. The open interest represents total outstanding uncompleted

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

**CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.**

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

**FARINA, ILL.**

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

**GIBSON CITY, ILL.**

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

**PAULDING, O.**

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.  
Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

**SIOUX CITY, IOWA**

Sloux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

transactions, either sales or purchases, in the future market. It constitutes an index of the extent of trading in the market."

Other commentators have stressed time and again the necessity for a broad and liquid market if the exchanges are to perform to the fullest their economic service.

## Another Dust Storm

By F. K. H.

RED DUST is blown out across the world. Red dust in which men sowed wheat, expecting to reap a harvest of golden grain, but reaped instead, despair and a realization of the futility of their efforts as they turned red-rimmed eyes and parched throats to plead with a relentless wind.

RED DUST! It gets in your hair! I gaze out my bed room window and see grain standing on its naked roots! The wind blew the ground right out from under them—a monument to my agricultural ardor—all that stands between me and the FERA.

## Wholesale Feed Sales Deductible for Code Assessment

Wholesale sales by country elevators, such as large lots of feeds, going to a hatchery or other big user, are deductible when figuring whether or not a code assessment is owed to the feed (or other) code authority, according to an opinion by A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, treasurer of the Country Grain Elevator Code Authority.

Under Order X-131 an exemption of \$10,000 is allowed above which amount of business in any sideline the country grain dealer must pay an assessment.

Mr. Nelson bases his opinion on the fact that large users of feed are using same for a product to be marketed later at retail, whereas the one and two bag-lot buyer is feeding for individual consumption.

This point is important to the country elevators as the sale of feed in some localities has been larger than normal this past winter, which if in large units can be deducted from total feed sales and which may thus place the business in this side-line item under the \$10,000 mark, above which they would be liable for assessment.

## SOY BEANS

Fancy Recleaned Seed Stock

Dunfield, Illini, Manchu, Black Wilson, Ebony, Kingwa, Sooties, Virginia Brown and other varieties.

HYBRID SEED CORN

Iowa Hybrids No. 942—939—931

(State Certified)

Write or wire for prices.

DAVENPORT SEED CO.

DAVENPORT, IOWA



## Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Title to Crop.**—Where owner of land encumbered by trust deed sells his interest in crops growing thereon before consummation of foreclosure proceeding, buyer of owner's interest in crops will acquire good title thereto as against foreclosure purchaser.—*Zeigler v. Citizens State Bank of Venus, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 79 S. W. (2d) 662.

**Crops Belong to Occupier.**—Where there has been no severance, actual or constructive, crops belong to owner of the land; but crops harvested during term of occupancy belong to occupier of the land, whether he is a purchaser or tenant in possession, or a mere trespasser holding adversely.—*Short v. Short, Supreme Court of Washington.* 40 Pac. 752.

**Chattel Mortgage.**—Lien of lessor's equitable mortgage, claimed to arise from lessee's agreement to mortgage crop, held not to attach to proceeds in hands of third person, where lessor failed to object to removal of crop (Civ. Code, §§ 2872, 2972).—*Haber v. J. G. Boswell Co., District Court of Appeal, California.* 20 Pac. (2d) 100.

**Collection of Draft.**—Bank forwarding draft for collection to properly selected correspondent bank held not liable to drawer for funds collected by correspondent bank and credited to forwarding bank's account, where correspondent bank failed before draft could have been collected in ordinary course of business, had collection been remitted by draft instead of being credited to forwarding bank's account.—*Bay State Milling Co. v. Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., Supreme Court of Minnesota.* 259 N. W. 4.

**Warehousemen.**—To enforce lien, warehousemen has remedy provided by Warehouse Receipts Act and also common-law remedy by action, and additional statutory remedy including foreclosure of right of redemption (St. 1909, p. 442, § 33; p. 444, § 35; Civ. Code, §§ 1856, 3011; Pol. Code, § 4468).—*Jewett v. City Transfer & Storage Co., District Court of Appeal, California.* 18 Pac. (2d) 351.

**Confusion of Goods.**—Neither purchaser of all cottonseed ginned by seller, nor mortgagee of seller's seed, forfeited rights by seller's intermixture of mortgaged and free seed. Purchaser merely crediting price of mortgaged cottonseed against seller's account held not innocent purchaser of free seed ginned by seller.—*Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. v. Taylor, Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 53 S. W. (2d) 428.

**Collecting Draft.**—Where a bank accepts for collection a draft with B/L attached with instructions to deliver the B/L upon payment of the draft, and remit the proceeds, the relation of principal and agent is created, and continues to the completion of the transaction. In such case where the bank remits the proceeds by its own draft and becomes insolvent before the draft is paid, the holder of the B/L is entitled to have the amount of the remittance established as a preferred claim against the assets of the collecting bank; it appearing that cash in amount sufficient to pay such draft was in the possession of the bank on and after the collection, and that the same passed into the hands of the state bank commissioner.—*In re Drum-right State Bank, Supreme Court of Oklahoma.* 40 Pac. (2d) 1059.

**Mill Liable for Injury to Minor Employee.**—Seventeen-year-old minor, injured in attempt to remove belt entangled with rapidly revolving shaft, held not to have assumed risk (Civ. Code, art. 2315.) A belt had been wrapped around a revolving shaft; plaintiff tried to grab it to un-

tangle or unwrap it, when his foot and lower part of his leg were caught in the belt and were crushed. Judgment in plaintiff's favor for \$10,150 damages was affirmed.—*Demosthenes Roy v. Mutual Rice Co., Court of Appeal of Louisiana.* 143 South. 668.

**Rejection of Timothy Seed.**—Letters confirming telegrams between buyer and seller of timothy seed, amplifying telegrams, held part of contract. In buyer's action to recover payment on timothy seed, admitting buyer's letter complaining of defective quality of previous carload, held error. In buyer's action to recover payment on timothy seed, admitting buyer's testimony relating to transaction with customer held error. Buyer was permitted to testify, over objections, that his customer refused to take the car of seed because it was not up to the grade purchased, and that he had taken a loss of a stated amount on the carload previously purchased because it was not up to grade. On cross-examination, buyer testified that he refused to take the carload of seed because the man to whom he had sold it refused to take it.—*Appel Commission Co., St. Louis, v. R. J. Carr Grain Co., Blockton, Ia., Supreme Court of Iowa.* 246 N. W. 608.

## Supply Trade

**Marion, O.**—The name of the Grain Machinery Co. has been changed to the Fairfield Engineering Co.

**New York, N. Y.**—The office and laboratory of A. A. Lund & Associates has been moved to 20 E. 12th St.

**Palmer, Neb.**—Jacob F. Haag, who for many years engaged in the construction of grain elevators in this section, died Apr. 18.

**Silver Creek, N. Y.**—An intensive study of grain and grain cleaning conditions in England will be made by A. C. Barbeau, Jr., who will leave soon for that country.

**Muncy, Pa.**—Sprout, Waldron & Co. have placed on the market a new compact loading, sifting, mixing and sacking unit for use in grain elevators for treating grain with fungicides and for mixing fertilizers.

**Westfield, N. Y.**—William T. Shaler, formerly with S. Howes Co. has joined the engineering staff of the Ajax Flexible Coupling Co. and will be in charge of the development of the Shaler Shaker, an oscillating drive unit for grain cleaners.

**Frankfort, Ky.**—A new application of power is direct-connected steam turbines on hammer mills in plants that must be supplied with steam heat. Among the latest installations is a Blue Streak Hammer Mill in the distilling plant of W. A. Gaines & Co. The steam turbine to which it is direct-connected takes steam at 90 lbs. pressure, and leaves 15 lbs. pressure for heating purposes. Thus the power costs nothing, aside from the investment in the turbine.

**Portland, Ore.**—D. D. Freir, of Naihati, Bengal, and an authority on the jute trade says, "The world's trade is improving. The demand for jute is also improving. America is our best customer. I would say it takes more than 50 percent of the jute output of India; also uses a great many grain sacks for its rice and wheat. Bengal produces the world's supply of jute.—F. K. H.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

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Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. **Order Form 10 DC Improved.** Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

**Triplicating** book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. **Order Form 10 TC.** Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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**Cross Telegraphic Cipher:** 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5¼ inches. Cloth \$3.50.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

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**Pearless Grain Code** for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

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**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision):** Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

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332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.



# Feedstuffs

**Buell, Mo.**—Feeding hogs are becoming scarce and hard to obtain at any price. Only a very few are feeding very many hogs.—Buell Elvtr. & Supply Co.

**Cincinnati, O.**—April receipts of soybeans were 7,000 bus., feed 480 tons and hay 484 tons, against feed 180 tons and hay 1,221 tons in April, 1934.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—Receipts of bran during April were 329 tons and of hay 276 tons, compared with bran 185 tons and hay 288 tons in April, 1934.—San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Governor La Follette will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, to be held June 3 and 4 at the Schroeder Hotel. Entertainment at the banquet will be provided by the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

**Demand** for mules has been very strong in the south during the past two seasons and prices have been so high that many farmers have purchased mares for work and mule production. No less than 191 mares were shipped into a single county in Mississippi last year. Many other counties have secured western mares to use in farm work and mule production.—Wayne Dinsmore, sec'y Horse and Mule Ass'n.

**Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.**, trading as the Hollis Cotton Oil Mill, Hollis, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 for shipment of quantities of misbranded cottonseed meal from Oklahoma into Kansas in June, July and August, 1933. Misbranding was alleged because all lots concerned in this case failed to weigh up 100 lbs. net as labeled, and one shipment contained less than the labeled 43% protein.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—Officers elected at the annual meeting of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Pres., R. J. Smith, San Francisco; vice-pres., W. B. Roby, Porterville; directors, J. C. Loomis, Hemet; T. V. Cox, Los Angeles; D. Macaulay, Sacramento; P. X. Smith, Berkeley, and Earl Lacy of Hanford. Carry-over directors are: W. H. Dillon, San Francisco; R. F. Liston, Morgan Hill; Ralph Boone, San Diego, and Frank Viault, Los Angeles. I. J. Strommes was re-elected sec'y.

**Model Mill Co.**, Jackson, Tenn., pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 for shipping quantities of misbranded brown wheat shorts from Tennessee into Mississippi, in September and November, 1932, and January, 1933. All lots contained less than 16% protein, certain lots contained more than 7% crude fiber, certain lots contained less than the declared amount of fat, and one lot failed to consist solely of wheat shorts and ground wheat screenings, but did consist in part of added undeclared rice bran and starch.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—April receipts of millstuffs were 1,013 tons, screening 2,499 tons, lin-

seed oil 82,225 pounds, linseed meal 141,050 pounds, hay 5,274 tons; compared with millstuffs 2,207 tons, screenings 1,950 tons, linseed oil 235,491 pounds, hay 2,088 tons, in April, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Millstuffs 31,466 tons, screenings 4,163 tons, linseed oil 6,053,454 pounds, linseed meal 6,113,937 pounds, hay 420 tons, compared with millstuffs 35,122 tons, screenings 4,284 tons; linseed oil 3,644,425 pounds, linseed meal 5,512,852 pounds, in April, 1934.

**The federal live stock feed agency** office at Kansas City, according to E. O. Pollock, in charge, has available for shipment into the drouth territory 503 cars of Canadian hay; approximately 2,000 cars of lespedeza hay; 2,000 cars of fodder and 1,000 cars of mixed feed out of Missouri and a new crop of barley hay estimated at 50,000 tons ready for shipment from Arizona and southern California. Farmers who are on relief will obtain their feed supplies in customary fashion through county relief organizations. Farmers not on relief but unable to finance feed purchases can obtain feed by obtaining certification of their needs from their county agent and giving either an open or secured note for the purchase.

## Transportation to French Lick Convention

A fare and one-third for the round trip to French Lick, Ind., has been granted those attending the convention of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, May 31, June 1, available to those obtaining certificates from the Ass'n at Chicago or the following: E. P. MacNicol, Memphis; J. M. Adam, St. Louis; C. N. Barrett, Minneapolis; F. C. Greutker, Buffalo; W. P. Bomar, Ft. Worth; H. E. Fouts, Kansas City; H. L. Hammond, Boston, or J. H. Gambrill, Jr., Baltimore.

## Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n Activities

The board of governors of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, meeting recently at Seattle, Wash., directed Manager Floyd Oles to prepare a draft of a state feed code, referendums in regional meetings having proven to be substantially in favor of the adoption of such a code under the new state recovery act. The draft is to be presented to an adjourned meeting of the board. It will be submitted to the industry for criticism before it is submitted to the State for approval.

The board by resolution determined to discontinue the Oregon Division and further connections with the Oregon feed industry in any formal way. Amendments to the by-laws to make effective this resolution will be submitted to regional meetings for consideration by the membership.

The board accepted the resignation of the Moscow Commission Co. of Moscow, Idaho, and elected to membership the following firms: Barnes Seed and Floral Co., Olympia; Mann Seed Store, Olympia; Auburn Cash Feed Company, Auburn; E. L. Smith, Kirkland; R. F. Burdic and Son, Seattle; J. W. Dunn and Company, Seattle; Grange Store, Carnation.

The board voted in favor of a continuance of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns and its consolidation if possible with the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

The board approved the action of the manager in opposing the Byrd-Bland Bill, which

would provide a \$10 per ton duty on oil cake and oil cake meal, including fish meal.

The board referred to the feed control committee the question of negotiations between the ass'n and the feed industry in other western states looking toward a uniform feed law for the Pacific Coast area.

## Borden Co. Enters Grain Business

Borden's Produce Co., Inc., subsidiary of the nationally known dairy and farm produce firm of Borden Co., has acquired four Iowa private wire offices of Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago, and will continue to operate them, according to O. W. Olson, Chicago manager in charge.

In addition to soliciting futures orders to be executed on the Chicago Board of Trade, of which the company is a member, business will also be sought for the butter and egg market, which also has its headquarters in Chicago. No cash grain shipments will be solicited at present, Mr. Olson advises, however, it is anticipated that the business will be expanded as conditions require.

The offices are located at Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Marshalltown and Ft. Dodge, and with the exception of the latter the same personnel will be maintained. W. B. Hollister, formerly with Beach-Wickham & Co., is now in charge at Ft. Dodge.

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## "Feeds and Feeding"

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds.

A double column index and cross index of 15 pages provides ready reference to contents. Cloth bound, illustrated, latest edition, 770 pages, 35 chapters, with an appendix containing many helpful tables giving an exhaustive analyses of feeding stuffs. Other tables show the average composition, digestibility, digestible nutrients and fertilizing constituents of American feeding stuffs, feeding standards, vitamin contents and net energy values of various feeding stuffs.

Shipping weight 4 lbs. Price \$4.50 plus postage.

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## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

St. Louis		Kansas City	
Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 13.....	19.75	19.25	23.00
Apr. 20.....	21.00	20.00	24.00
Apr. 27.....	19.50	18.35	23.00
May 4.....	19.50	18.15	22.25
May 11.....	20.45	19.25	23.25
May 18.....	20.25	18.75	22.65



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Corn fed to chicks must be cracked to about the size of steel cut oats, resifted and the smaller particles used in the mash. Wheat should be cracked for chicks under 12 weeks, after which it may be fed whole. Oats are expensive, but hulled oats make excellent chick feed if cracked small. Oat hulls contain too much tough fiber to digest readily and unhulled oats should not constitute more than one-third of the starch ration, even for grown birds.

## Feed Good Laying Mash in Summer

By PAUL G. RILEY, formerly of Purdue University

The summer is the only period when prices on all poultry products are low.

Most poultry flocks cannot lay enough eggs in summer, nor are there enough cockerels to sell so that the income is sufficiently great to pay the feed bill, consequently, either the hens or pullets or both are put on partial rations. This results in a slight immediate saving, but in a great future loss.

Hens which go into a moult in the summer, rarely come back before January or February. Those hens that lay until October or November come back into production at the same time. Keep the hens laying all summer.

Pullets which are roughed through the summer come into production at least two months later in the fall than they should and during these two months we have the highest egg prices of the year and the golden opportunity for a real fall profit is missed.

Feed a good laying mash to the hens during the summer.

Feed the pullets a good growing mash all summer.

Keep hens and pullets free from parasites.

## Balancing the Proteins

By C. W. SIEVERT, Chicago, Ill.

In balancing the protein of a ration one must consider the likes and dislikes of the animal to be fed, and to some extent the nature of the animal. Chickens are usually fed mixed proteins, combining those derived from both vegetable and animal sources.

In choosing the proteins which make up rations, one should pick as much of the higher quality materials as possible. Usually the consideration of price enters in, and we find that the higher quality feeds cost more money than the lower quality ones.

Certain combinations of high quality proteins with the comparatively lower quality grain proteins have the ability to raise the value of the latter. For instance, 3 lbs. of milk proteins, when mixed with 7 lbs. of grain proteins, will produce 10 lbs. of protein having a growth promoting value almost as good as the milk proteins alone. This phenomenon is called mutual supplementary effect.

The oil meals have some mutual supplementary effect with the grain proteins. Meat and fish products exhibit much greater mutual supplementary effects when combined with grain proteins. Milk proteins probably exhibit the greatest mutual supplementary effect.

A consideration of protein quality of the various ingredients that it is desired to use in the feed mixture, and subsequent balancing of these various proteins so as to get the greatest result for the money expended, is what is meant by balancing the proteins.

Corn loans made in 1934 by the government will become due July 1. Insurance, interest at 4% on the 55c per bushel advanced on 19,739,000 bus. of corn must be paid, the C. C. recently stated when announcing that there will be no extension.

## Lespedeza Hay New on the Market

Two cars of lespedeza hay from the South were received at Kansas City last week, the first carlots on this hay ever shown on that market.

"There is no reason why lespedeza, cut at the right time and properly cured, cannot be regarded as a standard market hay," says W. H. Hosterman, hay specialist in the United States Department of Agriculture. "The present hay shortage has given lespedeza farmers an opportunity which they cannot afford to miss."

Large quantities of grain hay from Arizona and southern California have come to the Kansas City market or have been sent direct to feeders. This grain hay has consisted largely of barley cut in the early dough stage and most of it has been of good quality. A few cars of oat and vetch hay and of oat and fieldpea hay also have arrived on the Kansas City market.

## Advertising Stunts Draw Trade

"The problem," complained G. G. Bowen, elevator operator of Searsboro, Ia., "is how to draw trade to the little towns. We are constantly trying something new, but find ourselves often at our wits end in efforts to meet the competition of the larger cities."

"Now days the farmers carry home pretty much what they want in the family car, instead of coming to town with a truck or wagon. They will buy a sack of bran, or a sack of chicken feed wherever they are, and the bargains offered in the larger towns attract purchases."

Chain grocery stores offer stiff competition. They haven't stopped with handling of poultry mash and scratch feeds. They have added such lines as bran and shorts as leaders to attract trade.

"Advertising stunts have always paid us well. There was the salt deal on which one of the salt peddlers co-operated. The salt company furnished small packages of table salt in a shaker container, and pencils. We mailed out the cards promising: 'Some one has left a good pencil and a package for you in our care. Please bring this card with you and get the pencil and package.' Something free usually brings in the farmers."

"But bad weather will nullify the effects of advertising cards. One stunt we tried twice was a card that said: 'Buy 200 or more of the following feeds. Have card signed by Bowen or Graham . . . and get one gallon of gas free.' A list of feeds was given. That stunt did not seem to pull so well. It is difficult to get over these dirt roads in bad weather."

"Last winter I shipped in a car of alfalfa hay on which only two tons were sold before arrival of the hay. Shortly before the hay arrived I sent out a number of cards saying: 'Another car alfalfa hay to be here Tuesday or Wednesday this week. Half of it already sold. Come in if you want any off car. Will cost more after unloaded.' By Tuesday noon the entire carload was sold. We did not put any of it in our warehouse."

In the window of Mr. Bowen's office were a number of baby chicks, their fuzzy covering dyed a variety of bright greens, pinks, blues, and other tints. "I had intended," said Mr. Bowen, "to run an Easter egg dying contest, sending out a letter to the boys and girls of the farm trade offering free Easter egg dye and arranging some kind of prize for the best colored eggs. But I was laid up for a few days and didn't manage to get it done. I've got the dyes, but I'll have to hold that stunt until next year."

"How to get the farm trade to come in to the little town to do their trading is a serious problem. Got to stay right up on your toes all the time or some one else will run away with their trade."

## Safe Use of Belt Shippers

Improper use of belt shippers, poles and perches for mechanical power transmission apparatus is a source of severe injury, according to the National Safety Council.

Belt shippers are employed in the shipping of belts to and from pulleys on line or counter-shafts. It is much safer and better practice to have loose pulleys or idlers, which make it unnecessary to ship and unship belts.

A belt should always be unshipped by throwing it off the driving and not off the driven pulley. When shipping a belt connecting a counter-shaft with a line shaft the belt should first be put on the counter-shaft pulley and then thrown on the main line pulley.

If it is necessary for a workman to use a ladder while throwing a belt on a line-shaft pulley, another workman should be at the foot of the ladder to steady it, or the ladder should be equipped with safety hooks to prevent its swinging to one side. Such an operation should never be undertaken while the power is on. A third man at the controller can "inch" the shaft along until the belt has been put on.

When a ladder is used it should be placed on the side of the pulley opposite the belt. This position facilitates operation and reduces the danger of the workman becoming caught and drawn over the shaft. The use of a belt pole as a substitute for a mechanical shifter should be avoided.

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# Why We Use Milk in Our Feeds

By P. A. CAMPBELL, Director of Feed Research, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Before Dry Milk Institute at Chicago.

When we have formulated a feed or mash which contains all of the nutrients in the required amounts so far as our present knowledge permits us to determine, and when it produces in a feeding trial all that can be expected of it, it is called a balanced ration. Strictly speaking, that point of perfection has never been reached. Or, if it has, it is only by accident and has not been recognized. As it is, there is no short cut in nutritional work. It is a case of using what knowledge is available and then adding to it as the results of other fundamental research work becomes known and proved.

There are many unanswered questions that concern dry skim milk. Dry skim milk is recognized as an ingredient that has a high biological value. It is important because of its supplemental effects. This can best be understood by a discussion of dry skim milk and its nutrients.

**Milk protein** is really three proteins—casein which is about 3% of whole milk—lactalbumin, about 0.5% and lactoglobulin, about .05%. Other proteins may be present in milk but in too small proportions to be of material importance.

Protein may be said to be composed of amino acids and their derivatives. The first process of digestion breaks down protein into amino acids. There are twenty or more amino acids some of them known as essential amino acids because their place in nutrition cannot be filled by any one of the other amino acids. Protein from different sources differs because no two proteins break down into the same complement and percentage of amino acids.

**Protein from vegetable sources are less complete** in their amino acid make-up than protein derived from animal sources. Milk protein comes nearer to having a complete complement of the amino acids than other animal proteins. Milk protein also has the advantage of having rather high percentages of those amino acids that are relatively scarce in proteins from other sources and is lower in percentage of those amino acids that are abundant in other than milk proteins.

Just as in the first stages of digestion, the protein is broken into its separate amino acids, and the protein whether of vegetable or animal origin, completely loses its identity. So again, as the protein is formed in the animal body whether it be for repair of tissue, the increase of tissue or to supply the protein that may become milk or egg protein, the amino acids are utilized and brought together in new combinations to form these new proteins. From this it can be recognized that new protein can only be metabolized in such amounts as the available essential amino acids will permit. It can be readily understood that a lack or deficiency of one of the essential amino acids must materially affect and limit the formation of new protein. It can also be understood, why with our rather limited knowledge of amino acids, in formulating a ration we assemble proteins from various sources so as to be sure that all the essential amino acids are present in sufficient amounts.

**Milk has an abundance of those amino acids** that are lacking or deficient in other proteins. This is why experiments in feeding trials with chickens, calves and other small animals show that when dry skim milk is added the results are improved growth, uniformity and general appearance. This is especially true when milk is added to cereals—meat scrap plus milk always gives results that the meat will not give alone—when added to fish meal it does not show the striking results that it does with meat scraps.

A comparison of the amino acid content of milk and fish shows that while fish meal does not have the complete complement of amino acid that milk does, it is fairly rich in some of the essential ones that milk contains. The protein in a feed mixture that is made up of protein from several sources so that there are present all of the essential amino acids, is spoken of as a quality protein. The only way so far, that can be used to determine if a protein in a blended feed is complete or a quality protein, is trying it in feeding tests.

**The Vitamins.**—Because vitamin A is a fat soluble vitamin associated with fat, it was removed with the fat. Therefore, dry skim milk is practically devoid of vitamin A and this vitamin for poultry mashes and other feeds must be supplied by such ingredients as fish oils and those that contain the pro-vitamin A, carotene of which alfalfa leaf meal and corn meal are good examples.

Vitamin G is fairly abundant but precautions have to be taken to use those ingredients that are potent in G in formulas where vitamin G is essential. Vitamin G is found in liver, yeast, dried whey, dry skim milk, fish meal, alfalfa leaf meal, soy bean oil meal and in other ingredients in limited quantities. Vitamin G stimulates digestion, promotes growth, and is one of the essential factors for insuring hatch-

ability of eggs. It is fairly well established that in growing chickens 5% of dry skim milk when that is the only source of vitamin G is the lowest limit.

**Vitamin G** is more or less of a factor in promoting growth. Chickens fed a ration otherwise complete except that it is low or deficient in vitamin G fail to make normal growth, have weak legs, frequently going down on their hocks with toes curled inward. In our own work, we have noted that young chickens seem to have greater requirements of G in the ration than they do after they are well started. Doctor John S. Carver of the Washington Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash., has also noted this fact. Vitamin G in the egg is associated with the white. Vitamin G is not the only factor that affects hatchability but it has been proved that it is one of the controlling factors. This was especially shown by Doctor Bethke in his fish meal investigations. He showed that other factors being normal, the hatchability correlated fairly closely with the vitamin G potency of the fish meal used. Therefore, anyone that has the duty of formulating poultry rations sees to it that vitamin G is given proper consideration. Vitamin G is unquestionably an important factor in the nutrition of other classes of livestock but the information is limited up to the present time. From this it can be seen that dry skim milk is one of the important sources of vitamin G and that when placed in any formula it contributes this important vitamin.

**Milk sugar** or lactose is the only carbohydrate in dry skim milk. Dry skim milk is 50% lactose. Carbohydrates in general, produce heat and energy. Carbohydrates may, after the heat and energy requirements are taken care of form fat tissue. Lactose, according to various investigators does not produce the same heat or energy values or have the fattening effect of other sugars. But, somehow it does have the effect of stimulating growth in young animals, but just why is not entirely known. Lactose passes along the digestive tract, a considerable amount of it unchanged, into the lower intestine. So far as is known, there is no lactase, the enzyme that acts on milk sugar, in the lower intestine. This apparent loss is compensated for in part if not wholly by the fact that the lactose as it passes along has favorable action on the bacterial flora of the intestines. Consequently, lactose may be termed a health factor in this respect. While in the average formula there is not sufficient dry skim milk to make this a large factor, the tendency is favorable. Lactose fed in sufficient quantities produces pronounced laxative effects. It has become a common practice when it is desired to produce the full laxative effect to raise the dry skim milk to 40% of the total formula. This laxative effect, being the result of a natural food instead of a drug, has a soothing effect. This may be accounted for due to the fact that milk serum has a healing effect similar to that of blood serum.

Doctor G. Lesbouyries, Director of the Alfort Station for Study of Hygiene and the Pathology of Small Animals, reported at the World Poultry Progress at London that he had known for years that value of blood serum in healing wounds and that milk serum has practically the same constituents but in different proportions. From this, he deduced that the passage of milk thru the intestines of chickens would tend to heal abrasions and ravages of the intestinal lining by coccidia.

**Controlling Coccidiosis.**—For several years now, the laxative effect of milk sugar or lactose has been taken advantage of as a control measure in keeping coccidiosis in control. When this method was first introduced, it was followed for several days. The results were usually satisfactory from a coccidiosis angle but the continued laxative effect was rather wearing on the chicken. In order to overcome this difficulty, we began some five or six years ago, to work on the idea of giving a mash containing 40% of milk for one full day, repeating at regular intervals during the growing season. It has proved so satisfactory that it is now a general recommendation regardless of whether there are symptoms of coccidiosis or not. The

recommendations are that where coccidiosis has been prevalent in previous years, to flush the chickens when they are four or five weeks old, repeat in five days, and every two or three weeks during the growing season. If flushing is practiced merely as an insurance, the intervals between flushing may be lengthened. More and more poultrymen are using the flushing mash with hens in the laying house and report favorable results.

Flushing chickens does not destroy the coccidia. It merely removes them from the intestinal system, or at least enough of them, so that they are not disastrous to the chicken. Consequently, sanitary measures must be thoroughly observed. Owners should watch their chickens and if there appears indications of coccidiosis before flushing begins or between the regular flushings, immediately flush. During the last three or four years an ever increasing number of chickens have been raised under this system of coccidiosis control. That seems to be the best proof that it is workable and that it is producing results.

Lactose is the only sugar of animal origin available for feeding purposes and its function cannot be replaced by sugar of vegetable origin. So, if lactose or the effects of lactose are desired in a ration, it can only be accomplished by the use of milk or some derivative of milk that contains lactose.

Another substance that is found in dry skim milk is the minerals. It is not so many years ago in a discussion of any phase of livestock feeding, that minerals were entirely left out of consideration.

Altho the mineral portion of normal whole milk is .7% in dry skim milk, there is about 8.1% minerals. Minerals in milk are in nearer the proportion that they are required in nutrition work than in any other ingredient. Sulphur is associated with protein and as such, is

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By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

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Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS



available for meeting the bodily requirements for sulphur of various animals. Supplemental sulphur does not take the place of sulphur that is in protein. Potassium, magnesium, iron and iodine are all essential but milk and the other ingredients that are assembled to make a ration, together usually contain enough to meet requirements. Supplemental iodine may be added by the use of iodized salt. Other supplemental iodine has not proved beneficial in ordinary feeding practices. Sodium and chlorine form the salt. Calcium and phosphorus are necessary supplements especially in poultry feeds. The most common supplemental forms are calcium carbonate in some form, bone meal and dicalcium phosphate. In adding supplemental calcium and phosphorus, it is essential that the amounts added are regulated so that the total calcium and the total phosphorus in a ration approximate the needs of the animals or chickens the ration is intended for.

Calcium and phosphorus can only be used for bone growth and maintenance in the presence of vitamin D. If the minerals are present but there is a deficiency of D, there will not be normal growth. If D is present in the proper amounts but the amounts of calcium and phosphorus are too limited, there will be poor bone development and just as typical rickets as if there was a sufficient amount of calcium and phosphorus and the vitamin D was deficient.

I would like to emphasize the peculiar position that milk and the various by-products derived from it occupies in livestock and poultry feeding.

Milk proteins supplement the protein found in other ingredients so that they have a higher feeding or biological value. There is no other protein that does it as well as milk protein.

Milk sugar or lactose is the only carbohydrate of animal origin that is used in animal nutrition work.

Milk sugar when used in sufficient quantities, forms a natural food laxative and because of the passage of part of it unchanged to the lower intestine, it plays an important part in regulating the bacterial flora of the intestines.

The minerals found in dry skim milk are easily assimilated and supplement efficiently the minerals of other ingredients.

Dry skim milk contains vitamins B and G.

Dry skim milk is one of the most important sources of vitamin G necessary not only for stimulation of the digestive tract, but important in growth and in hatchability.

**Wheat Benefit Payments** without acreage reduction may be made under a later ruling by J. R. McCarl, comptroller general, Apr. 26. For each 100 acres that a producer planted in the base period he may plant as much as 165 acres in 1935.

## Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co., on May 20, quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, in carload lots, per ton:

Mill Feeds			
	Packed	Ship-ment	Chi- Pitts- cago burg
Standard bran .....	100s	Quick	28.50 32.30
Standard bran .....	100s	June	24.50 28.30
Pure bran .....	100s	Quick	28.50 32.30
Pure bran .....	100s	June	25.00 28.80
Standard midds .....	100s	May	32.25 36.05
Standard midds .....	100s	June	27.50 31.30
Rye midds .....	100s	Quick	24.50 28.30
Flour Midds .....	100s	Quick	33.50 37.30
Red dog .....	100s	Quick	33.75 37.55
Concentrates			
40% O. P. linseed meal..	100s	Immed.	38.40 43.50
34% O. P. linseed meal..	100s	Immed.	35.00 40.10
30% Oil meal.....	100s	Immed.	30.00 35.10
41% Cottonseed meal.....	100s	*Immed.	35.75 37.00
43% Cottonseed meal.....	100s	*Immed.	37.75 39.00
41% Peanut meal.....	100s	Immed.	33.50 33.50
Alfalfa Meal			
Pevee—(Pecos 20% leaf)...		*Immed.	38.00 41.90
Velvet—(Pecos 17%).....		*Immed.	35.00 38.90
Pecos special (fine).....		*Prompt	33.00 36.90
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal		*Immed.	32.20
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal		*Immed.	31.20
Cereal Products			
Table grade oat prod.....	100s	*Immed.	68.80 72.60
Feeding rolled oats.....	100s	*Immed.	57.00 60.90
Rolled hulls barley.....	100s	Prompt	.....
Fine ground fdg. oatmeal..		Immed.	43.25 47.05
Reground oat feed.....	100s	Quick	15.50 18.80
Unground oat hulls.....	Bulk	Prompt	12.00 15.80
White hominy feed.....	100s	Immed.	30.50 34.30
Yellow corn feed meal.....	100s	Prompt	34.00 37.60
Miscellaneous			
Malt sprouts stand.sacked*		Immed.	15.00 18.80
Brewers grains .....	sacked**	Quick	19.00 22.00
28% corn distill. grain.....	100s	May	25.60 26.75
Buckwheat .....	Bulk	Prompt	11.33
Dried buttermilk .....	100s	Prompt	14.75
Dried skim milk .....	100s	Prompt	14.55
Blackstrap molasses ..	Bulk	Spot 7c	f.o.b. N. O.

\*May; †June; ‡per cwt.

## Extract Oil from Soybeans to Avoid Soft Hogs

If more than 5 per cent of the pig's ration is soybeans the carcass is liable to be soft and unsuited to lard production, Iowa State College animal nutritionists conclude after ending their third year of experiments on ways of feeding soybeans in the pig ration.

The 3 years' tests indicate that up to 5 per cent soybeans can be fed without affecting the carcass firmness. But over 5 per cent the larger the proportion of beans the more marked the softening effect.

Eight different lots of pigs were fed various rations under the direction of C. C. Culbertson, college animal feeding chief. Each lot had good alfalfa pasture. Last year rape pasture was used.

Protein supplements were fed in addition to basic rations of corn and minerals. All feeds were self fed.

Various combinations of meat meal tannage or soybeans were tried, but differences in feed requirements per unit of gain in the various groups were not significant when the pasture consumption was considered. Daily gains per pigs were "remarkably similar."

Hardest carcasses and most suitable for lard production were produced by pigs fed no supplement, those fed tannage and those fed soybean oilmeal. The margin per pig above feed costs for those fed the oilmeal, however, was the smallest of any of the lots.

Softest carcasses were produced by pigs fed whole soybeans as a supplement thruout the feeding period or those fed soybeans most of the period. Carcasses of pigs fed tannage until they weighed 100 or 125 pounds and then changed to soybeans rated "medium hard."

## Superiority of Dry-Rendered Tankage

The old process of extracting the fats and oils from packing house refuse by means of cooking under 40 pounds per inch of steam pressure for 8 hours is fast being abandoned in favor of the dry process by which after cooking to free the grease it is extracted by hydraulic pressure. Besides the advantages of the newer method in packing house operation the residue has greater value for the animal feeder.

Tannage is the name commonly applied to the residue, but this is a broad term and includes both the steam or the dry rendered product. Fortunately for the user of the superior article the American Ass'n of Feed Control Officials has adopted a definition for dry rendered tankage which makes it possible for the buyer to make sure he is not having foisted upon him the steam rendered product, with perhaps hoof, horn, stomach contents and manure. The official definition of dry rendered tankage, specifically known as "Meat Scraps" is:

**Meat Scraps** is the ground dry-rendered residue from animal tissue exclusive of hoof, horn, manure and stomach contents except in such traces as might occur unavoidably in good factory practice. When this product contains more than 10 per cent of phosphoric acid (expressed as P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) it shall be designated Meat and Bone Scraps. If it bears a name descriptive of its kind, composition or origin, it must correspond thereto.

In the dry rendering of the meat scrap variety of tankage there is less breaking down of the proteins, and the amino acids are more readily assimilated by the livestock.

Tests of steam and dry rendered tankage were made by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1934. The four groups of pigs were all handled alike except for the protein supplement.

Lot 1 received steam rendered tankage, 60 per cent protein; Lot 2 was fed dry rendered tankage, 60 per cent protein; Lot 3 had the trinity mixture made from 50 per cent steam rendered tankage, 25 per cent linseed oilmeal, and 25 per cent alfalfa meal; and Lot 4 received the trin-

ity mixture using dry rendered tankage in place of the steam rendered product. The pigs in Lot 2 ate more corn per day than any of the other lots, showing that the dry rendered product increased the appetite. The trinity mixture (fed Lot 4) containing dry rendered tankage was also more palatable than the same mixture (fed Lot 3) made up with steam rendered product. Lot 2, receiving dry rendered tankage as its only protein supplement, required 22 pounds less corn and 8 pounds less tankage per hundredweight of gain than did the lot getting steam rendered tankage. The small amounts of mineral supplements eaten indicated that they were not needed when tankage was fed. Lot 2 fed dry rendered tankage required 85 lbs. less feed per 100 lbs. of gain.

Results show that dry rendered tankage has greater feeding value with swine than steam rendered tankage, that it increases the appetite, and that there is no advantage in adding linseed oilmeal and alfalfa meal to the dry rendered tankage.

**Ohio's recovery act** is unconstitutional in so far as it makes valid in Ohio the industrial codes approved by the National Recovery Administration, held Judge Struble of the court of common pleas at Cincinnati, in favor of Carolyn's Home Bakery, charged with violating the hours provisions of the bakers' code.

## HERE ARE AMAZING FACTS!

**20 to 50% Saved on Grinding Costs Is Claimed by Users of Schutte Hammer Mill Supplies.**



SCHUTTE Positive Adjustable Hammers have TEN ADJUSTMENTS, giving TEN WORKING POSITIONS. All parts are interchangeable. Unequalled on Ear Corn.

SCHUTTE FANS are more powerful, require less power to operate, and unequalled for wear.

SCHUTTE SCREENS are exceptionally tough. They give service.

Write for further details, stating make, and size of your mill.

**SCHUTTE PULVERIZER CORP.**

621 Eggert Road

BUFFALO, N. Y.

## What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocoonut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Sardine oil
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Sesame meal
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
Hammer mills	Tannage
Iodine	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



## Illinois Grain Dealers Flay AAA

(Continued from page 393)

unsuccessful attempt to bathe him with his clothes on, which resulted from crowning Lew Hill with the nick-name of "Curly."

THE JUG, usually referred to as the police jail, proved a very popular place, some delegates even taking their wives there for prolonged visits. As a matter of fact there was more merriment evidenced from grain dealers in the Jug than in any other spot outside of the hotel—and that's saying a lot for Peoria. Located in the basement, the Jug is the hotel's live-spot bar. The most popular spot was the Allied Seed Co. and Allied Mills' headquarters, ably manned by Fred Camper, Fred Weeks and Leo White. Ah, what singing!!

GOOD FELLOWSHIP, souvenirs, smokes and pencils, were dispensed generously, to the end that everyone had a dandy time with the cordial terminal market hosts. Everyone made merry and how they enjoyed it.

CHICAGO is bidding strongly for the 1936 convention.

FROM BLOOMINGTON were R. C. Baldwin, R. Hasenwinkle, Walter Martens, Herbert J. Moore, and Henry Stanbury.

INDIANAPOLIS, the Hoosier capital, sent Lew Hill, John W. Jordan, O. P. Larimore, F. M. McClelland and wife, and Ed. K. Shepperd.

OTHER TRANSIT AND BROKERAGE POINT representatives included H. C. Goebel, Jacksonville; Phil Hopkins, Princeton; and John F. Hubbard, Lincoln.

CHAMPAIGNITES were C. R. Phillips, M. B. Hyde and Thos. Ogden.

REGISTRATION was ably handled by J. T. Peterson and J. D. Stevens of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and A. R. Schroeder of the Millers National Insurance Co., Chicago, and the association staff. Badges were supplied by the "Grain Dealers Five."

SUPPLY TRADE REPRESENTATIVES included the famous two Freds, Fred Camper and Fred Weeks of Allied Seed Co., and Geo. J. and Leo White, Allied Mills, Peoria; E. D. Bargery, Union Iron Works, Decatur; Robert Boggess, Inland Warehousing Co., Chicago; S. D. Abbott, feedman, Harvard; H. W. Armstrong, coalman, Decatur; T. E. Connell and U. S. Evans, scalemen, Delavan; R. V. Hodges, coalman, Galesburg; and W. W. Pearson, representing L. J. McMillin, Indianapolis, Ind.

ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVES present included Chas. Quinn, St. Louis, sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; H. B. Grommon, Plainfield, president, and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y, Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; Fred K. Sale, sec'y, and G. A. Pritchard, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis.

OTHER PEORIA HOSTS registering included Grant Miles and F. L. Barlow, F. E. & C. C. Miles; Wm. W. and Homer Dewey and Howard Cazez, W. W. Dewey & Sons; Geo. W. Cole, Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.; Guy F. Luke, Luke Grain Co.; B. E. Wrigley, D. P. Moore and J. F. Sullivan, Turner Hudnut Grain Co.; R. F. Mueller, Mueller Grain Co.; W. F. Staltzman, C. H. Feltman Grain Co.; Ray Campbell, Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp.; R. B. Woolsey, federal grain supervisor, and W. M. Briggs.

### PEORIA CONVENTION MEMOIRS

CHICAGO representatives included: Jos. A. Schmitz, Chief Weighmaster; J. N. Bailey (Gibson City), W. H. Conley (Lincoln), W. H. De Bolt (Springfield), E. A. Gross (Rochelle), R. I. Mansfield, J. T. Parks (Dixon), Jack Plotnicky (La Salle), E. W. Sands (Peoria), F. W. Smith (Lincoln), Austin D. Sturtevant, D. S. Thompson (Dixon), and A. R. Tunks, all with Bartlett-Frazier Co.; H. M. Barlow and Andy Graham (Peoria), J. A. Freeman, Fred F. Githens and T. F. Craig (Decatur), Roscoe Rockwood (Bloomington), and K. B. Pierce, all with James E. Bennett & Co.; George E. Booth, W. F. Andrews, R. E. Disbrow and L. C. Parkhurst (Peoria), Doc Meara (Bloomington), C. J. Schulenburg (De Kalb), and Wm. Tucker, all with Lamson Bros. & Co.; Jack Brennan; E. M. Combs, Jr., and wife, and Oscar Nelson; A. W. Harwood of Carhart-Code-Harwood Co.; Ross Livergood (Decatur), A. R. Lyon (Princeton), James R. Bailey (Gibson City), and J. H. Sommers, of E. W. Bailey & Co.; H. A. Mulholland (Peoria), and Virgil A. Wiese (Champaign), of Lowell Holt & Co.; H. R. Sawyer and Jos. F. Sheridan (Peoria), of J. H. Dole & Co.; K. Murphy (Springfield) and L. Vehon; J. O. Yeazel (Princeton); O. J. Bader; E. L. Billings (Princeton); E. H. Granneman (Pontiac); and James P. Ryan.

ST. LOUIS representatives included: John O. Ballard; H. C. Banks; F. H. Barkley; A. H. Beardsley; H. L. Boudreau; A. H. Davis; R. R. De Armond; J. F. Mullin; F. W. Reuter; L. F. Schultz; F. J. Sommer; C. L. Thompson; S. A. Whitehead, Nanson Commission Co.; and Chas. A. Wilson.

DECATUR sent E. B. Evans, H. W. Glessner, J. C. Hight, and Leslie Jones.

CAPITAL CITY representatives included: Ray Biggs, E. L. Crane, Francis Fernandes, N. A. Midden, and R. J. Wallace of the Grain Inspection Dept.

STREATOR delegates were I. B. Barrett, Howard A. and Kenneth Stotler.

ILLINOIS country shippers registering included: Roy Atherton, Walnut; J. R. Barker, Green Valley; B. R. Battey, Tiskilwa; Henry Becker, Washburn; Paul C. Beshers, El Paso; W. C. Bishop, Delavan; John A. Bridson, Ashkum; W. W. Boughton, Chenoa; H. O. Bruce and wife, Niantic; Meddie Buck, Cropsey; Grant Burdick, Speer; Verne W. Burtis, Waynesville; A. K. Clark, Hinckley; John Cleary, Rutland; Louis J. Colehower, Wenona; H. W. Colhill, Creston; B. W. Cunningham, Piper City; Roy Danner, Astoria; Hugh Delaney, Colfax; Leo Delaney, Wapella; F. C. Dewey, Annawan; J. C. Dewey, Camp Grove; Wm. T. Elliff, Mackinaw; Mr. Erdmann, Williamsville; Myron L. Ewing, Malden; J. C. Fielding, Ogden; Jas. F. Finnegan, Morris; O. J. Finnegan, Reddick; C. L. Fitzgerald, Fairbury; E. P. Foley, Tremont; Albert Gilchrist, New Philadelphia; Chas. Gingerich, Loda; H. C. Gring, Farmer City; Everett E. Hamman, Le Roy; T. E. Hamman, Arcola; H. A. Hillmer and wife, Freeport; R. Hippen, Forrest; J. T. Holmes, Lewistown; Nicholas Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski; S. T. Humphreys, Atkinson; H. E. Hutton, Magnolia; E. E. Jacobs, Franklin Grove; Roy H. Jones, Monticello; Chas. P. Kennell, Camp Grove; Clark C. King, Pittsfield; L. D. King, Tonica; C. C. Kingdon, El Paso; W. A. Kinnett, Alexander; F. C. Klesath, Dana; A. C. Koch, Breesee; Allen Little, Weedman; W. W. Lühring, Weston; John McLuckie, Lostant; W. C. McMichael, Lawrenceville; John J. Minch, Roberts; H. E. Morgan, Buckley; W. E. Munson, Savoy; P. E. Murphy, Delavan; Clarence G. Cakes, Rochelle; C. W. Parry, Chenoa; N. R. Peine, Minier; Chas. J. Potter, La Rose; C. C. Rager, Niantic; L. W. Railsback, Weldon; A. C. Rapp, Steward; L. G. Redshaw, Dana; C. T. Rees, Bradford; H. C. Ringle, Cambridge; H. B. Rowe, Kenney; A. P. Schantz, Lexington; R. P. Sheaff, Holcomb; J. F. Shirey, Carthage; Lewis Shreve, Farmer City; W. E. Shutt, Auburn; Wm. F. Siemons and wife, Del Rey; J. A. Simpson, Minonk; C. G. Sparks, Mackinaw; H. A. Stone, Mineral; Clarence E. and S. Edgar Thomas, Cropsey; Carl Thorell, Ferris; Vernon Thorell, Burnside; Laurel Truman, Gifford; Fred E. Verry, Armstrong; L. M. Walker, Gilman; J. F. Wallace, Forrest; L. B. Walton, Mayview; C. Ray Ward, Cropsey; W. A. Webb, Le Roy; G. H. West, Thawville; R. M. Wheeler, Onarga; Ben Witzig, Goodfield; and R. F. Wrenn, Roanoke.

The Supreme Court of the United States on May 20 granted the application of Lee Moor for a hearing on his appeal from the circuit court in his suit against the railroad for refusal to accept his cotton until he paid the ginning tax imposed by the Bankhead Act. Mr. Moor alleges that the act is unconstitutional, the processing tax not being imposed for a "public purpose."

## Elevator Head Drive and Back Stop

The elevator head drive shown in the engraving consists of head shaft, roller bearings, cut steel gears, steel oil tight gear housing with oil reservoir for continuous lubrication of gears, steel motor base, V-belt sheaves for pinion and motor shaft with necessary V-belts.

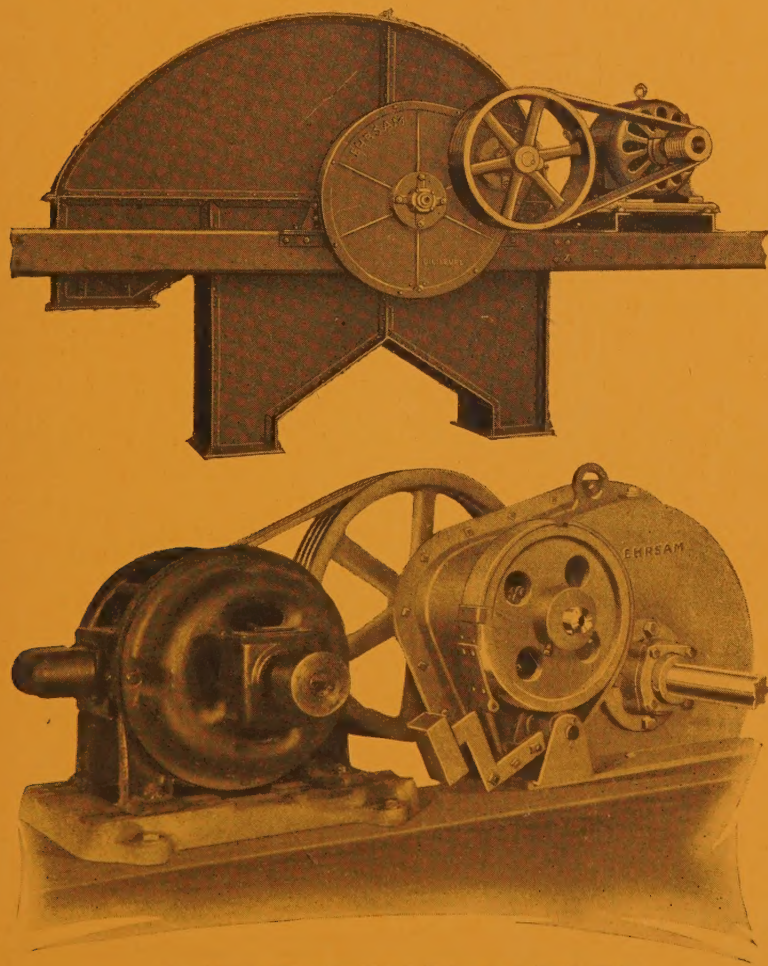
Equipped thruout, including the outboard journal, with Ehram-Shafer Self-Aligning Roller Bearings, friction is reduced to a minimum, the delivery of power from the motor to the driven pulley thru the head drive is said to be 95%.

The V-belt is large enough to take care of any overload or sudden starting with loaded belt.

The cast steel gears have cut teeth and the small pinion is specially heat treated to withstand wear. Oil partly fills the casing in which the gears run.

The differential back stop is always on duty to prevent the belt running backward should the power go off while the cups are loaded or in case of belt breakage from the driver to the countershaft. The counterweight tightens the brake band, which is lined with best quality brake lining.

Operators of the larger grain handling plants desiring more information may obtain it on request of the manufacturers, the J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co.



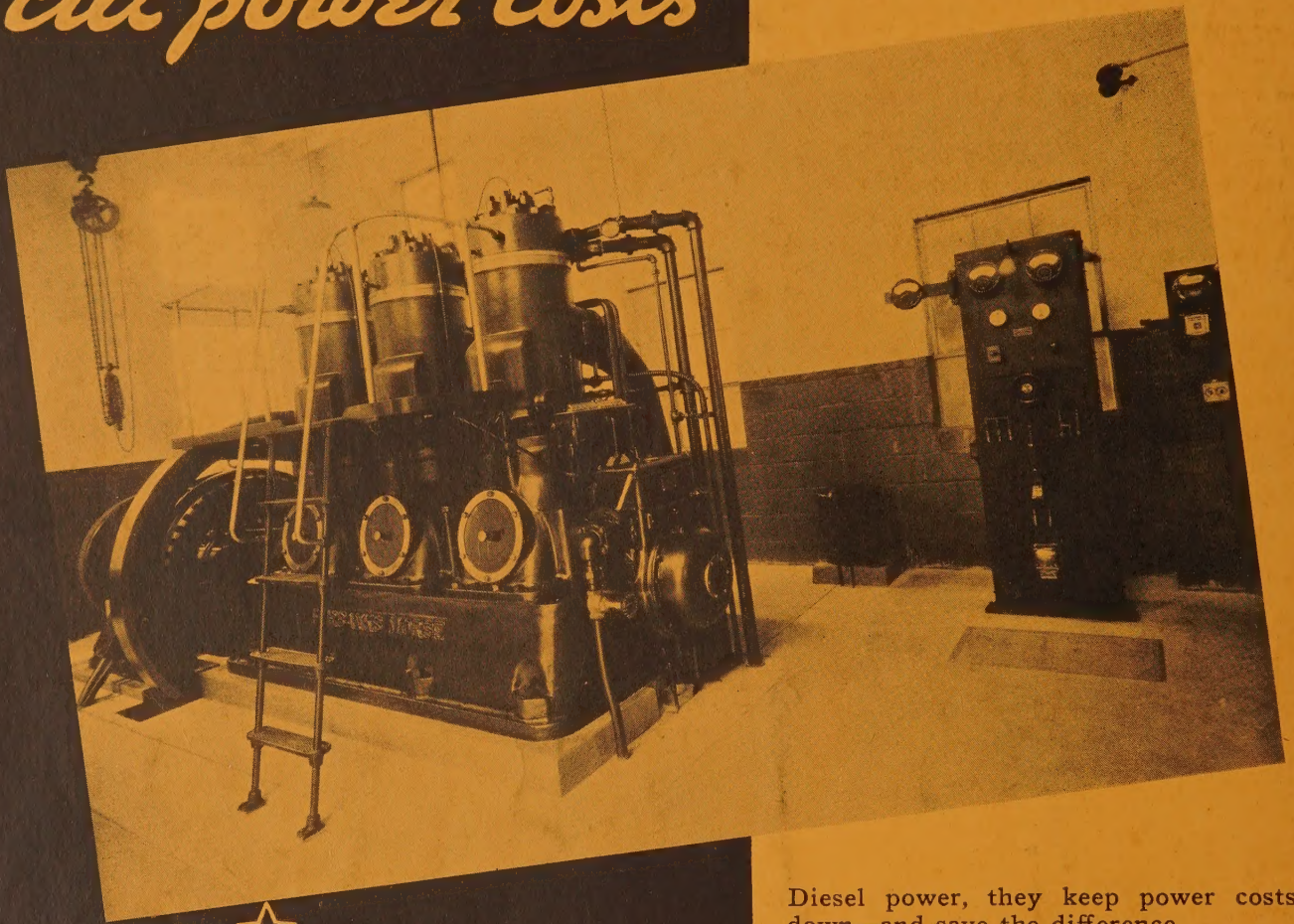
Combined Elevator Head Drive and Back Stop



# F-M DIESELS

*cut power costs*

An F-M 180 hp. Diesel generating unit recently installed by the Hiawatha Grain Co., of Minneapolis replaces purchased power at an average saving in power cost in excess of \$2,500 yearly.



Seasonal operation has always been expensive for elevators and feed mills that use costly purchased power. Normal rates of 1c and 1½c per kw. skyrocket to 3c and 4c when the regular demand charge is added. Power costs rise to ruinously high figures that endanger profits or result in an operating loss.

But F-M Diesels have turned losses into substantial profits for both large and small companies. By eliminating peak demand, power-factor and standby penalties, and substituting economical

Diesel power, they keep power costs down—and save the difference.

Whether your power requirements are large or small, an F-M Diesel can save you money. On a load factor of 25% or on a load of 100%, the cost for power is low, and you pay only for the power actually used.

Before another busy season comes around, get the story on F-M Diesels, the simplest, most efficient form of power known to science. Save a large part of each power dollar. For full information, address Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 32 branches at your service throughout the United States.

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and  
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DIESEL ENGINES

POWER, PUMPING AND WEIGHING EQUIPMENT

105 Years